

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1917

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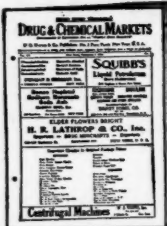
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The purpose of this journal is to supply first-hand buyers with thoroughly reliable Market Reports, with current prices on Drugs and Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs. It also prints each week 2 complete lists (1,600 items) of current Jobbers' Prices in New York on Drugs and Chemicals.

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The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

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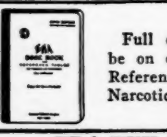
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Era Price List—Issued Annually (Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

PRICE \$1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for \$1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50.



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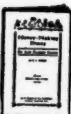
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Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

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DRUG PRICES AFTER THREE YEARS OF WAR

The steady rise in the price of drugs on the London Market continues almost without interruption and extraordinary figures have now been reached, in many instances, the rate of the advance being infinitely greater than in the case of almost any commodities.

For instance, phenacetin now costs more than 30 times the pre-war price; atropine is now worth nearly 8 cents per grain; cocaine costs at least six times the figure quoted immediately before the war; aspirin is six times the pre-war price; caffeine is worth something like four times the old price; the cost of carbolic acid has also quadrupled; cod liver oil is worth six times as much as it was worth three years ago; eserine is worth something like 16 cents per grain; some forms of opium are unobtainable and what is available is worth nearly three times the old figure; antipyrine costs ten times more than formerly; the price of potassium chlorate has been multiplied by 7; potassium bromide is more than four times the old price; potassium permanganate, one of the most popular disinfectants, used to sell at \$10 per cwt.; it now costs about 35 times the pre-war price; salicylic acid costs seven times as much as it did before the war; sugar of milk is about four times the old price.

The list of drugs that have advanced in price is almost interminable and includes every item of materia medica. A transaction which used to be regarded as a small sale now entails a considerable sum of money. As an example 28 pounds of phenacetin used to cost about \$19. It now costs \$600. A hundredweight of permanganate of potash is now worth something like \$375 instead of \$10.

So far as can be foreseen the upward tendency of prices is likely to continue as long as the war lasts. The difficulty of obtaining spirit and the rise in value of this necessary solvent for medicinal compounds, the scarcity of medicinal glycerin and the shortage of sugar have added considerably to the difficulties of manufacturing druggists and pharmacists in maintaining an adequate supply of household remedies and commonly prescribed compounds.

GERARD ON GERMAN DYESTUFF MERGER

Ambassador Gerard gives attention to the German dyestuffs merger in a recent article in the Philadelphia *Ledger* in which he explains the cartel system. Mr. Gerard lays stress on the part which the Government takes in the export plans engineered by these combinations and refers to the participation of the German Government in the potash syndicate, when contracts made by certain American buyers with German mines were canceled, and all the potash producing mines of Germany and Austria forced into one confederation. He also cites the attempt of the Government to take over and make a monopoly of the wholesale and retail oil business of the country. Continuing, Mr. Gerard says:

"The recent closer combination of dyestuff industries of Germany with the express purpose of meeting and destroying American competition after the war is interesting as showing German methods. For a number of years

the dyestuff industry of Germany was virtually controlled by six great companies, some of these companies employing as many as 500 chemists in research work. In 1916 these six companies made an agreement looking to a still closer alliance, not only for the distribution of the product, but for the distribution of ideas and trade secrets."

The profits of the leading companies are given by Mr. Gerard. The Farbwerke Meister Lucius and Bruning at Hoechst, near Frankfort, with a capital of 50,000,000 marks, has paid dividends averaging more than 27 per cent, and the chemical works of Bayer & Co., near Cologne, during the same period, with a capital of 54,000,000 marks, has paid dividends averaging more than 30 per cent. The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, with a capital of 54,000,000 marks, has paid dividends in the ten years from 1903 to 1913 averaging more than 26 per cent.

It is interesting to note the Ambassador's comment on the work of German chemists. He says: "For years these great commercial companies supplied all the countries of the world, not only with dyestuffs and other chemical products, but with medicines discovered by their chemists and made from coal tar, and which, although really nothing more than patent medicines, were put upon the market as new and great beneficial discoveries in medicine."

OUR CHEMICAL RESOURCES ON VIEW

The chemical industries of the country have entered into the war plans with enthusiasm and will mobilize in New York, next week, at the Grand Central Palace, to demonstrate their ability to meet the demands upon them. The Exposition will be the largest ever held anywhere. The exhibits will amaze the layman and offer many surprises for the industrial world, because the development in the last few years has been phenomenal.

It will be an unusual opportunity for the public to see and hear the captains of chemical industry. There will be lectures of absorbing interest and motion pictures to illustrate methods of manufacture. The production of the by-products of coal-tar, the manner of shooting an oil gusher, the recovery of asphalt and its preparation for use as a roadbed and a dozen other processes in making products which are familiar to everyone will be shown, giving a close view of factory methods seldom seen.

More than 350 companies have undertaken to present realistic pictures of what is being done to help the Allies win the world battle into which the United States has entered and which will call for all the chemical resources of the country as well as its financial resources and man-power.

CHEMISTS FOUND A WAY

The meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston has attracted much attention this year because of the prominent part which the chemists have taken in providing war supplies. The war had scarcely started when it was discovered that there was no optical glass available for rangefinders, field glasses and scientific instruments. The manufacturing process was a secret, but it was solved and the army and navy are now supplied. Then it was found that the potash supply was low and it was thought that Germany had the only deposit of value. A method was devised for extracting the potash held in solution in the waters of Searles Lake in Southern California.

In this connection Dr. William H. Nichols announced at the Boston meeting that the supply in California was the greatest in the world and he predicted that it would

be sufficient to meet the needs of the country during the war and that it would not be necessary to look to Germany for potash hereafter. The Chemical Committee of the Research Council has recommended its immediate development, but nothing can be done until Congress permits its utilization because the lake is a part of a Government reservation. The chemists have shown the way and Congress should take quick action to make the potash available for war and fertilizer purposes.

HOW TO ESTIMATE WAR PROFITS

One of the most important sections of the War Revenue bill is the tax on excess profits which specifies in detail how war profits are to be determined, but seems obscure and confusing on first reading unless studied with care and under the enlightening facts explaining certain terms used.

In estimating war profits a reduction of 6 per cent to 10 per cent on invested capital is allowed under certain circumstances. The deduction allowed is stated in subdivision (a) of Section 203 as follows:

"In case of a domestic corporation or partnership or of a citizen or resident of the United States, by deducting from the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the pre-war period; but such deduction shall not be an amount less than 6 or more than 10 per centum of the actual capital for the taxable year."

The term pre-war period means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or if a corporation or partnership was not in existence, or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

The taxable year is the twelve months ended December 30, 1917, or, in the case of a corporation having a different fiscal year, it is the fiscal year during the calendar year of 1917.

Thus, if a corporation in the pre-war period (the years 1911-13) earned only 2% or 3% on its capital, it is permitted to deduct 6%. On the other hand, if in the pre-war period the corporation earns 15% or 20% it may deduct only 10%. The actual figure of pre-war profits is deducted only when this figure lies between 6% and 10% on actual invested capital in the present taxable year.

REVENUE RETURNS FROM DRUG TRADE

Revised official estimates of the revenue to be derived from perfumes, proprietary medicines and alcohol as taxed in the Senate and House bills are \$1,900,000 from perfumes and cosmetics in the Senate bill and \$4,750,000 in the House bill which made the tax 5 per cent. It is 2 per cent in the Senate bill. From proprietary medicines \$3,400,000 in the Senate bill and \$8,500,000 in the House bill. From soft drinks and syrups \$11,000,000 in the Senate bill and \$20,000,000 in the House bill. From distilled spirits \$135,000,000 in the Senate bill and \$100,000,000 in the House bill. From wines \$21,000,000 in the Senate bill and \$6,000,000 in the House bill.

Returns from war excess profits are estimated at \$1,060,000,000 from the Senate bill and \$200,000,000 from the House bill.

With the influx of Northern soldiers to training camps below the Mason and Dixon line, bone-dry states of the South are face to face with a new problem. Military and civil authorities find that the soldiers invariably are wary of bootleggers peddling "dynamite rum," but are quenching their thirsts with a gamut of compounds and patent medicines that possess an alcoholic kick. The range of artificial stimulants includes spirits of ammonia, bay rum, bitters, paregoric and tonics, according to the police.

Chemical Exposition To Be Largest Ever Held

Will Open at the Grand Central Palace, New York, With More than 350 Exhibits, on Monday, September 24th, and Continue One Week.

Programme of Lectures and Motion Pictures Includes Hydraulic Power Development, Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen, Manufacture of Glass, Zinc Mining and Paint Making, the Soap Industry, Manufacture of Perfumes, the Shooting of an Oil Gusher, and the Coal, Asphalt, Petroleum and Metal Industries—Demonstration of the Recovery of Coal-Tar By-Products—Exposition Under the Direction of the Leading Chemical Societies of the United States.

The Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries will open Monday, September 24th, in the Grand Central Palace, New York, with 350 exhibits, covering practically every branch of chemical industry. It will be the largest exposition of its kind ever held at any place in the world. A profusion of novel features and new ideas has been arranged to entertain all who attend, including one of the finest programmes of lectures and motion pictures which the technical world has ever had the opportunity of attending at one place. They appeal not only to chemists but to all manufacturers, engineers, financiers, railroadmen, and in fact, everybody who is interested in the progress of American industries.

Every preparation for the exposition breathes progress and in view of the present international situation regarding chemical industries in general and their rapid growth in the United States during the past three years in particular, the exposition has a message to deliver emphasizing the opportunity which is now being presented to the American manufacturer. A brief review of the past shows that the greatest progress, as would naturally be expected, has been made in the manufacture of those articles which it has been impossible to import from Europe on account of the present conflict. Necessity has spurred forward many chemists and just how far success has crowned their efforts may be judged from the fine type and variety of products which will be exhibited at the chemical "show."

Perhaps the most talked of and best known achievements of American chemists during the last three years have been in the field of dyestuffs. Aniline colors are now made successfully on a commercial scale in this country. Previous to the war German dyes, as is commonly known, commanded the market in the United States and throttled any extensive progress along this line by American manufacturers, but the recent merger of five leading aniline dye companies to form the National Aniline and Chemical Company, and the advent of the du Ponts in this field indicate the future course which this American industry intends to pursue with regard to German competition at the close of the war. The progress made in dyestuff manufacture in this country will be exemplified in the booths of the various manufacturers.

Products Now Made Here

The list of American made products, previously manufactured exclusively in Germany, is growing rapidly and it is the opinion of some manufacturers, who are exhibiting at the Grand Central Palace, that it is merely a question of time when the United States will be entirely independent of European chemical supplies. Salvarsan, "Ehrlich's 606", is now being made in Brooklyn, N. Y. There are German patents covering this article. Many of the higher type of pure reagent chemicals are now made here in good quantities. Potassium permanganate, saccharin, carboic acid, and a long list of former German products, whose technique of manufacture has always been a difficult matter for American chemists, are now being produced. The Edison Company is alone making 3,000,000 pounds of carboic acid a month while our entire supply was imported previous to 1914. Many new sources of supply for raw materials have been discovered and methods of manufacture developed which will undoubtedly make

their first public debut at the chemical exposition. There will even be an exhibit showing the progress which has been made in producing potash, the "bugbear" of the American research chemist, from domestic deposits. The whole atmosphere of the show will emphasize the general awakening of manufacturers to the opportunities presented by the vast natural resources in this country.

The addresses of Julius Stieglitz, president of the American Chemical Society, and Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the Chemical Committee of the Research Council, at the recent meeting of the society in Boston, convey a comprehensive idea of the great strides made by American chemists in recent years. Dr. Nichols' address was published in part in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of Sept. 5. He referred in particular to the potash deposits of the United States which he said had been drawn to the attention of the Chemical Committee of the Research Council as large enough to furnish all the supplies needed by the United States. Their development rests with Congress as the lands are in Government control.

It can be seen that the managers of the Exposition have exerted themselves to the utmost to make representative exhibits, by a perusal of the programme. Credit is due the various committees and Charles F. Roth and F. W. Payne for the successful results. The Advisory Committee includes:—Chas. H. Herty, Chairman; Editor, *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*; Raymond F. Bacon, Director, Mellon Institute; L. H. Baelkand, Research Chemist; Henry B. Faber, Industrial Filtration Corporation; Francis A. J. Fitzgerald, President American Electrochemical Society; Bernhard C. Hesse, Consulting Chemist; A. D. Little, Pres. Arthur D. Little, Inc.; R. P. Perry, The Barrett Co.; Wm. Cooper Procter, The Procter & Gamble Co.; E. F. Roeber, Editor, *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*; T. B. Wagner, Corn Products Refining Co.; Utley Wedge, President Tennessee Copper Co.; M. C. Whitaker, President, The Chemists' Club.

Lectures and Motion Pictures

The programme follows:

Monday, September 24th: Afternoon—Opening Addresses: Dr. C. H. Herty, Chairman Exposition Advisory Committee and Editor *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Dr. Julius Stieglitz, President American Chemical Society. Dr. C. C. Fink, President, American Electrochemical Society. Dr. G. W. Thompson, President, American Institute Chemical Engineers.

Evening—Motion Pictures: 1. Hydraulic Power Development, (4 reels); 2. Making a Giant Steam Turbine, General Electric Co., (1 reel); (a) Handling Pig Iron, (b) Filling the Cupolo and Pouring Castings; (c) Machinery and Assembling the Castings; 3. Generation of Electric Power, (2 reels); 4. Transmission of Electric Power, (1 reel); 5. The Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen by electricity at Niagara Falls, American Cyanamid Co., and feeding the soil with the products, (2 reels); 6. The King of the Rails, or The Evolution of Transportation, General Electric Co., (3 reels).

Tuesday, September 25th: Afternoon—Motion Pictures. 1. Carpet Weaving, (1 reel); 2. Manufacture and Use of Wool and Its Products, (2 reels); 3. Cotton as a

Source of Wealth, Growing and Manufacturing Its Products, (3 reels); 4. The Manufacture of Leather and Its Products, (1 reel); (a) Tanning; (b) Working up leather; (c) Manufacturing of shoes; 5. The Manufacture of Glass, (3 reels). Lecture: Dr. Alexander Silverman, University of Pittsburgh, "Glass Manufacture."

Evening—Addresses: Dr. M. T. Bogert, Chemical Committee, National Research Council, "The Operation and Work of the National Research Council for the National Weal." Dr. F. W. Taussig, Chairman, U. S. Tariff Commission, "The Tariff Commission and its Operation." Dr. Grinnell Jones, Chemist to U. S. Tariff Commission, "The Tariff Commission and its Operation with Reference to the Chemical Schedule."

Motion Pictures:—Production of Spelter and Manufacture of Lead Products; (a) Mining Zinc and Lead Ore in Oklahoma; (b) Smelting for Lead and Zinc at Joplin and Henrietta; (c) Production of Sublimed Lead Pigment From the Ore by the Fume Process; (d) Manufacture of Carbonate of Lead for paint pigment; (e) Manufacture of Lead Paints, accompanied by descriptive discussion by John M. MacGregor, Assistant General Sales Manager, Eagle-Picher Lead Co.

Wednesday, September 26th: Afternoon—Meeting of the Technical Association Pulp and Paper Industry:—Motion Pictures: 1. Manufacture of Linen Bond Paper, (1 reel); 2. The Cordage Industry, (5 reels); 3. Manufacture of Paint, (3 reels); 4. The Soap Industry, (1 reel); 5. The Manufacture of Perfumes, "The Spirit of the Flowers," (1 reel).

Evening—Addresses: W. S. Kies, Vice-President, National City Bank, "The Development of Export Trade with South America." Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Member Naval Consulting Board, "The Future of the American Chemical Industry."

Motion Pictures:—1. The Coal, Coke and By-Products Industry, The Barrett Co., (2 reels); (a) Coal Mining Operations; (b) Old and New Methods of Coking Coal; (c) Recovery of By-products; (d) Use and results from Ammonium Sulphate as a Fertilizer.

2. The Asphalt Industry, Barber Asphalt Paving Co.; (a) Removing Asphalt from Trinidad and Bermudez Lakes; (b) Transportation of Raw Asphalt; (c) Refining and Manufacturing; (d) Building Roads and Streets; (e) Manufacture of Prepared Roofings and other Products.

3. The Petroleum Industry, Shooting the Lake View Gusher.

Thursday, September 27: Afternoon—Symposium on National Resources for Chemical and Allied Industries. Speakers—C. H. Crawford, Assistant to President, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; V. V. Kelsey, Chemist-Industrial Agent, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway; Dr. T. P. Maynard, Mineralogist-Geologist, Central of Georgia Railway; Dr. E. A. Schubert, Mineralogist-Geologist, Norfolk & Western Railway; J. H. Watkins, Geologist, Southern Railway.

Evening—Meeting of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Motion Pictures—The Metal Industries: 1. Silver—"The Treasure of the Incas," (2 reels); 2. Gold—"The Basis of Business," (1 reel).

Friday, September 28—Afternoon: Motion Pictures:—1. Asbestos as Fire Protection, (1 reel); 2. Building of Roads and Their Maintenance, DuPont de Nemours Co., (2 reels); 3. Farming with Dynamite, DuPont de Nemours Co., (1 reel); 4. The Sugar Industry, (4 reels); 5. The Flour Industry, (2 reels).

Evening—Meeting, New York Section, American Chemical Society.

Saturday, September 29th—Afternoon: Motion Pictures: 1. The Manufacture of Portland Cement (1 reel); 2. Triumph of the Ultramicroscope, Seeing Invisible Colloid Particles (1 reel); 3. The Milk Industry, (2 reels); 4. Preparation of Condensed Milk, (3 reels).

Three floors of the Grand Central Palace will be occupied this year instead of two as was the case last year. There are to be 350 exhibitors at the present show while on the previous occasion there were only 200. The design and arrangement of the booths remain the same; likewise the color scheme, white railings with grey background. Many exhibiting companies will show the special machinery which they manufacture, in action. Arrangements have been made with the managers of the exposition

for supplies of water and power to demonstrate filter-presses, pumps, centrifuges, stills, pulverizers, mixers, "washers," etc. by the various manufacturers.

A feature of interest to all chemists will be the displays of all types of American made laboratory apparatus. It was commonly thought two years ago that the finest grade apparatus and instruments could be made only in Germany.

Exhibitors at the Exposition

The list of exhibitors includes all the leading chemical and dyestuffs manufacturers in the United States, and manufacturers in allied industries which are practically a part of the processes involved or who supply machinery or crude materials. Here are the names:

Abbe Engineering Co.	Day Co., J. H.
Abbe, Paul O.	De Laval Separator Co.
Ackerman Co., H. R., Inc.	Denver Fire Clay Co.
Ainsworth & Sons, Wm.	Detroit Chem. Works
Alberene Stone Co.	Detroit Range Boiler Co.
Amalgamated Dye & Chemical Co.	Devine Co., J. P.
American Aniline & Products, Inc.	Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Bitumastic Enamels Co.	Dorr Co., The
American Blaugas Corporation	Dow Chem. Co., The
American Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc.	Downington Mfg. Co.
American Chemical Society—Alabama Section	Draeger Oxygen Apparatus Co.
American Coal & By-Products Coke Co.	Draper Mfg. Co., The
American Cyanamid Co.	DuPont, E. I. de Nemours & Co.
American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc.	Duriron Castings Co.
American Metal Co., Ltd.	Dye Products Chemical Co., Inc.
American Synthetic Dyes, Inc.	Edison, Thomas A., Inc.
American Synthetic Color Co.	Eimer & Amend
American Steel Package Co.	Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
American Transformer Co.	Electron Chemical Co.
Anasconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic Zinc Co., Inc.
Angel H. Reeve & Co., Inc.	Electrolytic Eng. Corp.
Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co.	Elmore, G. H.
Apex Chemical Co., Inc.	Elyria Enamelled Products Co.
Arkell Safety Bag Co.	Equitherm Control Corp.
Armstrong Cork Co.	Empire Chemical Co.
Arnold Hoffman & Co.	Everlasting Valve Co.
Badger, E. B. & Sons Co.	Fleisher & Co., W. L., Inc.
Baker, J. T., Chem. Co.	Foote Mineral Co., Inc.
Barber Asphalt Pav. Co., Inc.	Foundation Co., The
Barrett Company, Inc.	Foxboro Co., The
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	Frango-Swiss Dyes, Inc.
Beach-Russ Co.	Freeport Sulphur Co.
Beckers, Wm. Aniline & Chem. Co.	Fuller Engineering Co.
Benzol Products Co.	Garrigues, Chas. F., Co.
Blakiston's, P., Sons & Co.	Geisenheimer & Co.
Bethlehem Foundry & Mch. Co.	General Bakelite Co.
Bloede Co., Victor G.	General Chemical Co.
Boyer Oil Co.	General Ceramics Co.
Brassard Co., Inc., The	General Electric Co.
Bristol Co., The	General Filtration Co., Inc.
Brown Instrument Co., The	Glens Falls Mch. Works
Buffalo Fdry. & Machine Co.	Gordon Engineering Corp.
Butterworth-Judson Corporation	Goulds Mfg. Co., The
Calco Chemical Co.	Greiner Emit Co., The
Campbell, John, & Co.	Guernsey Earthenware Co.
Canadian Chemical Journal	Hanovia Chem. & Mfg. Co.
Carborundum Company, The	Hardinge-Conical Mill Co.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.	Harrison Safety Boiler Works
Carrier Engineering Corp.	Hayward & Co., S. F.
Castner Electrolytic Alkali Works	Hellenic Chem. & Color Co.
Celite Products Co.	Hemingway, Frank, Inc.
Celluloid-Zapon Co.	Hepworth Co., S. S.
Central Dyestuff & Chem. Co.	Hercules Eng. Corp.
Central of Georgia Railway	Herold China & Pottery Co.
Central Scientific Co.	Hood, B., Mifflin Brick Co.
Chemical Catalog Co.	Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Chemical Co. of America, Inc.	Hoskins Mfg. Co.
Chemical Construction Co.	Houston Real Estate & Loan Co.
Chemical Engineer, The	Huff Electrostatic Sep. Co.
Chemical Pump & Valve Co.	Hunter Dry Kiln Co.
Chile Copper Co.	Huyck, F. C., & Sons
Chile Exploration Co.	Imperial Color Works, Inc.
Chromos Chemical Co.	Imperial Dyewood Co., Inc.
Clark's Iron Foundry	Independent Chemical Co.
Clenzall Machines Co. of America	Industrial Filtration Corp.
Condensite Co. of America	International Equipment Co.
Consolidated Color & Chem. Co.	International Glass Co.
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co.	Janney Steinmetz & Co.
Contact Process Co.	Jewell Polar Co.
Coors Chem. Porcelain Co.	Kalbfleisch Corp., The
Corning Glass Works	Kelly Filter Press Co.
Corn Products Ref. Co.	Keweenaw Mfg. Co.
Crandall Pettet Co.	Keystone Fibre Products Co., Inc.
Craw Co.	Keystone Minerals Co.
Crescent Color & Chem. Works Inc.	King Chemical Co.
	Klett Mfg. Co., Inc.
	Klipstein, A., & Co.
	Knoxville Board of Commerce
	Koppers Co., H.
	Laboratory Supply Co., The
	Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co.

Leeds & Northrup Co.
Lehigh Car Wheel & Axle Works
Lehigh Foundry Co. The
Lehigh Stoker Co., The
Life Saving Devices Co.
Little, Arthur D., Inc.
Lummus, Walter E., Co., The
Lungwitz, Emil E.
Lunkenheimer Co., The
Luzerne Rubber Co.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.
Machinery Utilities Co.
Madero Bros., Inc.
Manufacturers Record
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.
Martien & Co., Wm.
Matthieson Alkali Works
Merck & Co.
Metallurgical & Chemical Engineering
Metz, H. A., Laboratories
Metals Disintegrating Co., Inc.
Mine & Smelter Supply Co.
Monarch Mfg. Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Moore & Simonson
Mott, J. L., Iron Works
Moulton Engineering Corp.
Multi-Metal Sep. Screen Co.

Nash Engineering Co.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
National Aniline & Chem. Co.
National Gum & Mica Co.
New Process Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works, Inc.
New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co.
Niagara Alkali Works
Nitrogen Products Co.
Norfolk & Western Ry.
Norton Co.

Obex Company, The
Ohio Pottery Co.
Oliver Continuous Filter Co.

Palo Company, The
Paper, Inc.
Paper, Mill & Wood Pulp, News, The
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Praudler Co., The
Philadelphia Quartz Co.
Pneumercator Co., Inc.
Pratt Eng. & Machine Co.
Precision Instrument Co.
Precision Thermometer & Inst. Co.
Process Engineers, Ltd.
Products Sales Co., The
Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.
Provost Engineering Corp.
Pyroelectric Instrument Co.

Quigley Furnace Spec. Co.
Radcliffe Color & Chemical Works
Raritan Copper Works

Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co.
Research Corporations
Research Laboratory of Chicago
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co.

Schaar & Co.
Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co.
Schaum & Uhlinger, Inc.
Schutte & Loerting Co.
Scientific Equipment Co.
Scott & Co., Ernest
Semet-Solvay Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The
The Sharples Specialty Co., The
Shriver & Co., T.
Sidio Co., of America, The
Solvay Process Co.
Southern Railway System
Sowers Mfg. Co.
Sparks, John C.
Squibb, E. R., & Sons
St. George Chemical Co.
St. Lawrence Talc Co.
Stamford Mfg. Co., The
Standard Aniline Products, Inc.
Standard Emarex Co.
Stevens-Aylesworth Co.
Stokes, F. J., Mch. Co.
Sturtevant Mill Co.
Sweetland Filter Press Co.
Swenson Evaporator Co.

Tank Equipment Co.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Taylor Instrument Companies
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
Texas Co., The
Textile Leather Co.
Textile Colorist
Textile World Journal
Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., The
Thwing Instrument Co.
Toch Bros
Tolhurst Machine Works
Trade News Service

Uehling Instrument Co.
United Filters Corp.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United Lead Co.
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. Co.
United States Magnesite Corp.
United States Smelting Co., Inc.

Van Dyk Co.
Virginia Smelting Co.
Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc.
Warner Chemical Co.
Warner Klipstein Chem. Co.
Warner Webster & Co.
Werner & Pfeleiderer Co.
West Texas Mica Co.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.
Whitall Tatum Co.
Williamsburg Chemical Co., Inc.

Zapon Leather Cloth Co.
Zarembo Company

exhibited to the public for the first time. A novelty will be introduced in the shape of a large coal-tar "tree," six by eight feet, having a sample of each product clamped on the board in its regular place. With great difficulty the Barrett Company has secured samples of a few very rare coal-tar derivatives.

The Takamine Laboratory will have an exhibit of Japanese chemicals, chief among which will be saltpeter and prussiates.

Madero Brothers will show their general line.

The Chemical Company of America will exhibit intermediates and colors.

Intermediates for dyestuff manufacturers will form the exhibit of the Newport Chemical Works.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation will have an extensive showing of dyestuffs and heavy chemicals.

Harrison Brothers will exhibit heavy acids and chemicals with an added feature in the way of a novel alum display.

Eimer & Amend will show their usual variety of laboratory specialties.

The General Chemical Company will be represented by an attractive booth of great educational value.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company and many others of the larger New York companies are planning for fine displays of their products.

On January 1, 1915, there were 12,375 chemical plants in this country, gathered under all classifications. They had a total capitalization of \$3,034,209,000, employed 300,000 wage earners and turned out products valued at \$2,001,634,000 yearly. The subdivisions of the industry made this showing: Dyestuffs, 112 establishments, \$21,284,000 capital (to which \$190,000,000 has been added since the war started); explosives, 111 establishments and \$71,351,000 capital; fertilizers, 784 establishments and \$217,065,000 capital; chemicals and acids, 395 establishments for chemicals and thirty-two for acids, \$224,346,000 capital for the former and \$35,324,000 for the latter.

GEORGE M. OLCOTT DEAD

News of the death of George Mann Olcott, for many years president of the Dodge & Olcott Company, was received by the drug trade last Friday. Mr. Olcott passed away at his summer home at Ridgefield, Conn. His death was not unexpected in view of his age, eighty-two, and the fact that he has been failing in health during the past few years.

Mr. Olcott was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 23, 1835, and was the son of Charles M. Olcott, who established the firm of Olcott & McKesson in 1832, which afterward became the firm of McKesson & Robbins. The wholesale drug store of Osgood & Jennings was the place where Mr. Olcott received his first experience in the drug business, after completing his education in the New York and Brooklyn schools. In 1854 he entered the employ of Dodge & Colville, importers, and after two years was admitted to partnership, the name of the firm becoming Dodge, Colville & Olcott, and subsequently Dodge & Olcott. He became senior member of this partnership in 1891 and upon incorporation in 1905, president of the company. Ill health and advancing age compelled his retirement from active business a few years ago although he still retained his interest in the company.

Sixty years of conspicuous service in the drug and essential oil trade is the record left behind by Mr. Olcott, besides his numerous activities in other fields. Mr. Olcott was for years president of the old Phenix Chemical Company, as well as being on the directorate of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, the Market & Fulton National Bank, the Federal Insurance Company, the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn and other institutions. At the time of his death he was also president of the First National Bank of Ridgefield. He served for many years as president of the Hamilton and Rembrandt clubs of Brooklyn. In all his life work Mr. Olcott has been widely respected and esteemed for his remarkable personality and forceful character. He is survived by a wife and two daughters, Mrs. J. Arthur Booth and Miss Mary Olcott.

Several products are now unseasonable and are showing an easier undertone. Among these are included formaldehyde, paris green, naphthalene, arsenic and hellebore root.

A section of exhibits showing the "Southern Opportunity" for the chemist, manufacturer and financier, is to be made up by many important organizations of the South. "The Pulp and Paper Industry," rubber, textiles and, of course, dyestuffs will be extremely well represented. Many of the trade journals will have copies of their publications in the various booths for visitors to examine. A large number of well-known chemists and manufacturers have indicated their intention of being present as often as possible during the week.

Important conferences are to be arranged by various groups of manufacturers such as textile makers, the paper industry, etc., the dates and time to be decided upon later. There will be a special conference on "war gases."

It is impossible to state the exact time at which each feature of the program will take place, but a general starting hour, 2:00 P. M. for the afternoon and 8:00 P. M. for the evening, has been arranged for the lectures and motion pictures. The exposition is open from 11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.

A few companies have announced the type of exhibits which they intend to have at the "show."

The Barrett Company will occupy the same booth as last year, No. 55, with a general line of their chemical products. Samples of Barrett phenolphthalein and phthalic acid, which are being booked for future orders, will be

EXPORT LICENSE REGULATIONS ISSUED

Restrictions on Canadian and Mexican Shipments as Well as to Countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America—Watching for Goods Under False Names.

Collectors of Customs have received the following regulations regarding licenses for exports restricted under the President's proclamation of Aug. 27:

"The following named persons have been authorized to sign export licenses:

In Washington—C. A. Richards, Morgan J. O'Brien, H. Oliphant, Harry A. Engham, H. B. Vansinderen, J. Bernard Miller, Richard Morris, Lewis N. Harrison and B. M. Thomas.

"In New York—P. K. Condict and G. M. Bodman.

"In Boston—Ansel R. Clark and Edson B. Brown.

"In Chicago—George W. Doonan and J. M. Bechtold.

"In San Francisco—E. C. Babbitt and S. T. Blalock.

"In Seattle—W. B. Henderson.

"In New Orleans—J. F. Ferguson and Henry C. Husson.

"In St. Louis—T. J. Gaukel.

"Where licenses are granted by telegram by the Bureau of Export Licenses or by its special agents in the cities named herein," it is added, "the collector will be advised by telegram simultaneously with the applicant for the licenses and when so advised the Collector may waive the production of a formal license. The Collector shall treat such telegrams to him as his copy of the license in place of the duplicate usually received. The license number stated on the export licenses or in the telegram granting licenses should be shown on the export declaration and the ship's papers.

"Blanket license rac-8 was issued by the Division of Export Licenses, Department of Commerce, on July 12, 1917, and reads as follows: Until further advised, license is hereby granted for all shipments of whatever character going into Canada.

"This license covers all shipments to Canada except the following articles covered by railroad bills of lading dated on or after August 15: Iron plate, pig iron, scrap iron, scrap steel, steel billets, steel plates; also except the following articles covered by railroad bills of lading dated on or after August 28: Acetone, alcohol, benzol and its carbolic acid and derivatives, cyanide, explosives, ether, ferromanganese ferrosilicon, mercury and its salts, nitrate derivatives, blooms, carbolic acid and derivatives, cyanide, explosives, ether, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, mercury and its salts, nitrate of potash, nitric acid and its salts, phenol, potash and its salts, rosin, salt-peter, slabs and steel bar, spiegeleisen, steel ingots, films, glycerine, sulphuric acid and its salts, toluol and its derivatives and turpentine.

"Special licenses will be required for each individual shipment of these excepted articles. Until further instructed shipments to Newfoundland will be treated the same as shipments to Canada.

"All shipments which may be made on United States Government bills of lading, or by Government transports, destined to any country whatsoever are covered by a blanket license therefore heretofore issued.

"Pending further instructions, collectors are authorized to grant licenses for bunkers in reasonable quantities, except to vessels destined to Norway, Sweden, Greece, Denmark, their colonies, possessions and protectorates, and Holland proper and except also to Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, and Spanish vessels, regardless of their destinations unless such destination be another port in the United States. Collectors should refer applicants for export licenses in these excepted cases to the Bureau of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"(a) Collectors will require export licenses for all articles which formerly required authorization by this department on recommendation of the Department of State for export to Mexico, if such articles are within the President's proclamation; if they are not, they may be exported without licenses or permit; but collectors shall honor all authorizations issued by this Department.

"(b) Collectors shall inform shippers, so far as practicable, that applications for export licenses for shipments

to Mexico should be made out on application form A-1 and sent to the Bureau of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that hereafter applications which are not made out in this manner cannot be given consideration.

"Articles enumerated in the President's proclamation in transit through the United States will require an export license.

"Collectors will take every precaution to prevent articles specified by the President's proclamation, herein referred to, from being exported under other names without the necessary export licenses."

NEW LIST OF PROHIBITED EXPORTS

The Exports Administrative Board has issued a list of articles for which licenses are required for shipments destined to countries other than the enemy or his allies or the neutral countries of Europe. Additions may be made to this list if it is determined that other articles are properly included in these general headings.

Export license is required at present for the following articles of interest to the drug trade:

Acetone, acid phosphates, ammonia and its salts; ammunition, anhydrous ammonia, antifrifaction metal, arms, ash wood, auto grease.

Babbitt metal, barium nitrate, benzaldehyde, benzene, benzine, benzol and its derivatives, bromide ammonium.

Carbons, carborundum, castor oil, cellulose, chlorate of potash, coconuts, cod-liver oil, coin, silver, copper sulphate, copra, corn flour, corn oil, corundum wheels and stones, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, crisco, crucibles, cyanamide, cyanides.

Diutrophenol, diphenylamine, dried blood, dry paste flour, dextrine.

Emery, emery cloth, emery wheels, ether, explosives.

Ferrochrome, ferrocyanide potash, ferro manganese, ferrosilicon, fertilizers, including cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, poudretts, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanamid, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia, flake graphite, fuel oil.

Gasoline, glycerin, glucose, graphite, grease of animal or vegetable origin, ground bone, guano.

Hand-lantern oil, hardwood ashes, humus, hydroquinone. Kerosene.

Land plaster, lard, lead, lenses, optical, linseed oil, linseed grain, lubricants, logwood extract.

Meats and fats, including poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated coconuts, butter, edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil and butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, and stearic acid, mercury and its salts, microscopes.

Naphtha, naphthaline balls, neatsfoot oil, nickel, nitrate silver, nitric acid and its salts, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda.

Oil meal cake, optical glass, optical instruments, optical reflectors, oils, including fuel, lubricating, lantern, naphtha, benzine, red, kerosene, gasoline, rapeseed, cylinder, oleo.

Paraffin, peanuts, peanut butter, peanut oil, petrolatum, phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, phosphorized 5 per cent tin, platinum, plumbago, potash, potash alum lumps, potash and its salts, potassium bromide crystals, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate, potassium salts, potato manure, prussiate soda, potassium citrate, poudrette.

Quicksilver, quinine sulphate.

Rapeseed oil, rosin, rosin oil.

Salt-petre, scammony resin, sensitized potash, sheep manure, syrup, silver nitrates, soap, soap powder, pearline, sodium, sodium bisulphate, sodium phosphate, sodium sulphide, solder, soot, spelter, spiegel, spiegeleisen, stearic acid, stearic acid candles, stearine candles, sugar, sulphate copper, sulphate of soda, sulphur, sulphate of alumina, sulphuret of antimony, sulphuric acid and its salts, superphosphate, superheaters, sulphite.

Tallow, tallow candles, tin cans except when used as containers, tinfoil, toluol and its derivatives, turpentine, turpentine (crude).

Vaseline, vitriol (blue).

White lead, wood ash.

PROF. STIEGLITZ SAYS THE CHEMISTS SAVED GERMANY FROM DEFEAT

President of the American Chemical Society Also Gives Full Credit to British, French and American Chemists—Urges Manufacturers to Share Profits With Them.

The American Chemical Society continued its 55th annual meeting in Boston, last week, following the address of Dr. Nichols, by morning and afternoon sessions each day at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On Wednesday evening, Prof. Julius Stieglitz, president of the society, spoke in Huntington Hall. He reviewed the achievements of American chemists since the outbreak of the war, and said that in both a military and an economic sense Germany has thus far been saved from defeat by her chemists. He added that "the British and French chemists also rose to the crucial test of the war, and are proving themselves more than a match for their opponents."

After dwelling on the vital place which chemistry has come to occupy in the life of nations, he said:

"American chemists are meeting in the same way the most urgent problems of the immediate moment, as shown by the solution of the problem of manufacturing optical glass for range finders, the invention of devices for safeguarding submarines against internal explosions, for guarding the army and navy against poison gases, and the manufacture of important remedies hitherto imported and now on short notice prepared in this country.

"Manufacturers should treat their research chemists more fairly by sharing with them more equitably the profits resulting from their discovery and invention instead of exploiting them. The wiser policy has been largely responsible for the German leadership in chemical manufacturing. This stimulus of ambition and interest would be in line with the present social evolution.

"The future welfare demands also fair protective duties for dye and drug and chemical manufacturers, and better patent registration, so that we may have a large measure of chemical independence. Chemistry is now preparing remedies which in many instances are far superior to natural products, and the United States must do its share of the work of raising medicine from the realm of art to the safer one of science.

"For almost two decades it has not been a question of Berlin or Munich for the prospective chemistry student, but a question of Harvard or Chicago, Hopkins or the Massachusetts Tech., because our university professors are leaders in their fields."

Prof. P. E. Brown of Yale University gave a talk suggested by the slogan "Starve the garbage can." He advised that such material as the garbage can did receive be burnt in the home incinerator and the ashes mixed with wood ashes and spread on the soil.

Alexander Silverman and Raymond M. Howe of the school of chemistry of the University of Pittsburgh described a new method of preparing mirrors.

Alfred H. Cowles, of New Jersey, and Alfred W. Schmidt, of this city, presented two papers before the fertilizer division upon the preparation of a new fertilizer made from calcium silicates that has been found to be of benefit in the growing of tobacco, sugar and other beets, buckwheat, clover and grass.

W. H. Ross and Albert R. Merz reported on "the recovery of potash as byproduct in the cement industry," and they said that on a basis of an average production of 90,000,000 barrels of cement annually, the amount of potash escaping in the dust is recoverable to the amount of 87,000 tons annually. Some of the cement plants are reported to be losing as much as five and fifteen-one-hundredths pounds for each barrel of cement produced. It is probable they said, that with proper methods of securing this escaping dust as much as 100,000 tons annually, or nearly one-half of the normal yearly consumption of potash in this country can be recovered from the cement mills.

In this connection it was pointed out that the entire potash output of America amounted to only 350 tons in 1915 and that the amount had grown to 35,739 tons in 1916, with a value of more than \$4,250,000, yet that production was only 3.6 per cent of the imports from Germany four years ago.

The closing days of the convention were devoted to a discussion of platinum and potash. A paper on platinum was read by Prof. Ellwood Haynes of Kokomo, Ind., who said its use in chemistry is absolutely necessary at all times. There is positively no substitute for it for chemical purposes. It must be had by the industry at any price, and the price has advanced from \$28 an ounce in 1907 to \$110 an ounce at the present time, so that present cost of a still for which the chemists use it is likely to be \$200,000. They use it also for crucibles, which cost less because they are smaller, but for both stills and crucibles they must have platinum.

The part of his message Professor Haynes wanted to emphasize in his address was that stellite and rhotanium have been found to be absolutely satisfactory substitutes for platinum in the jewelry business and that the jewelers, therefore, should abandon the use of platinum and adopt the rather new alloy of chromium and cobalt. He declared that this alloy is even more satisfactory than platinum for jewelry and can be polished more brilliantly, and it retains its brilliancy longer and is much lower in cost. He showed samples that had not been polished for five years and they were as brilliant as if new.

WARNS BRITISH DYESTUFF MANUFACTURERS

An English writer warns the British dyestuff manufacturers to prepare for German competition. In an article reviewing the progress made since the outbreak of the war, published by the *Manchester Guardian*, he says in part:

"The supplying of all the varied needs in dyestuffs of every trade is a bigger affair than most people conceive. Can we undertake to supply, for example, the hatting trade with just the blacks they require for their fur felts, or the calico printers with a complete range of fast and easily dischargeable colors for lining styles, or the worsted cloth manufacturers with a black which will withstand their 'potting' process? Possibly these, which are taken at random, and yet not others, for the difficulty is not one of bulk but of variety. In certain directions we are still held back by lack of raw material, and here we may expect immediate improvement with peace. Then also we may look for a rapid ripening to production of much patient research. We may even expect to be well supplied with azo colors for both wool and cotton; but here, and more inevitably in other directions, there will be gaps which will be at least awkwardly felt by almost every branch of the coloring trades.

"Undoubtedly, however, the English dye manufacturers will have as an asset the prevailing anti-German prejudice; nor is it likely that prices will immediately drop to unremunerative levels. There will be no 'dumping,' for, as the German trade journals testify, there is no accumulation to dump and no incentive to sell at cost when high prices tempt German production into every other civilized country. What may be anticipated, however, is a very considerable modification of the former German methods of propaganda.

"It will be worth our while to consider those insidious propagandist methods of the German color-makers from the point of view of a British dyer of good standing. In prewar times he was assured by experience of a conscientious regularity in shade and strength of consecutive deliveries, and supplied with a great number and variety of tasteful pattern cards, illustrating complete ranges of dyes suitable for his own branch of trade or new dyes which might be of interest to him, with full details of fastness and methods of application. Some of these were really valuable books of reference, and were said to have cost half-a-guinea a copy to produce. The pattern card departments of the large firms were very completely equipped."

DYESTUFFS FROM BANANAS

Dyestuffs are made from bananas by W. W. Coe, of London, who has taken out a patent on his process. Skin, pulp, and stalk can be employed as the basic material from which dyes and stains are prepared. For this purpose the fruit material is subjected to the action of dilute mineral acid or alkali solution, which reacts with the color-generating ingredient to convert it into the coloring matter. The parts of the fruit employed—pulp, skin, or stem, or different mixtures of these—also control the nature of the color.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The Stauffer Chemical Company of San Francisco is to erect buildings at Vernon, Cal., which will cost about \$100,000.

In 1916 Japan exported to the United States sulphur to the value of \$598,204 out of total exports valued at \$3,098,446. The largest shipments were made to Australia, their value being \$625,575.

Commercial Attache Erwin W. Thompson reports that a new company, "A/S Dansk Drogeindustri," has been organized in Copenhagen, Denmark, for collecting and drying medicinal plants.

The Rust-Resisting Black Finish Corporation of Manhattan, makers of rust-resisting composition, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators: W. R. Swann, P. Frank, S. P. Peavey, Jr., 42 Broadway.

Since the outbreak of war the production of glycerin in Japan has shown a remarkable development, the Japanese Government having granted pecuniary aid to manufacturers. There are now several large concerns in operation, one of which is producing about 300 tons monthly.

Paul Parsons, formerly associated with Ralph L. Fuller & Co., and Robert F. Craig, have opened offices at No. 39 Cortlandt Street under the name of The Record Holding Co., Inc., and will deal as manufacturers' agents in metals and chemicals. Mr. Parsons is in charge of the chemical and drug department.

Charles A. Anderson & Co., with offices located in the Equitable Building, principally known to the trade as large importers of ore and exporters of certain heavy chemicals, have enlarged their chemical department, which will enable them to supply heavy chemicals of every description to the domestic trade as well as for export.

The Secretary of the Japanese Association has informed the American consulate at Negras, Mexico, that members of the association desire to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of white laundry soaps that can be sold at retail for 5 cents per bar. It is the desire of the members to jointly purchase 1,000 cases of soap, 100 bars to the case.

Importations of Tahiti vanilla beans into San Francisco during 1916 amounted to more than \$225,000. With the United States Government coming into the market as a buyer of extracts the demand has steadily increased. One of the largest importers on the Pacific Coast is Durel & Co., San Francisco, which firm imports more than 50 per cent of the total.

According to belated mail advices the total 1917 crop of chamomiles in Hungary is valued at about one-tenth of the average annual crop, as the weather has been very unfavorable. The quality is extraordinarily good, and prices vary between 300 marks and 360 marks per 100 kilos. German chamomiles have not been gathered for lack of labor.

Hamburg advices by mail report that recently the demand for quillaia bark has been very active and that stocks have decreased considerably, further imports having been prohibited, in spite of much cheaper offers from neutrals. Prices vary between 950 marks and 975 marks per 100 kilos, for cut and 1,000 marks per 100 kilos for powdered. The latter is badly wanted for the war-soap industry.

The Texas Nitrate & Fertilizer Company has been incorporated for the purpose of developing a large deposit of nitrate in Presidio County, in one of the most arid parts of the upper border region of Texas. An investigation indicates an area two miles long and one-half mile wide and depth of five to twelve feet. The company has obtained a lease upon 2,700 acres of land including and surrounding the deposit.

The National Tidende (Copenhagen) notes the invention, by a Danish chemist, of a process by which fish offal may be made to yield not only oil, but also a solid substance, called "corimite," which is specially suitable for electrical insulation. The newspaper states that a company capitalized at \$18,750 has been formed to work the process, and that production is expected to begin during the present year.

All the plants of the Corn Products Refining Co. have been closed down owing to the scarcity and high price of corn, according to G. M. Moffett, vice-president of the company. The company, he says, has completely exhausted its supply of corn. During the shutdown repairs will be made. The plants affected are located at Edgewater, N. J., Buffalo, and Argo, Granite City, Pekin, Waukegan, Venice, Chicago and Geneva in Illinois.

Consul General John E. Kehl, writing from Saloniki, says shipments of crude opium decreased 41,774 pounds during 1916, much opium being held back because shipping permits could not be obtained. In peaceful years the declared exports of crude opium from this district to the United States amount to 160,000 pounds valued at \$870,000. During 1916 American firms obtained only 8,262 pounds worth \$79,686. The rise in price was due to the shortage.

Godfrey L. Cabot, of Boston, Mass., the well-known manufacturer of carbon black, has placed \$30,000 at the disposal of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, the inventor of the torpedoplane, for the development of a test craft to carry and launch a full-sized torpedo. He is convinced that the torpedoplane will be successful in attacking enemy fleets protected by mines, and intimates that he may make a second subscription should \$30,000 prove not enough.

Soap being unobtainable in Germany all sorts of substitutes are on the market. These consist of earths, chalk, alkali carbonates, sodium sulphate, sodium silicate, bound together with gelatin or similar binding material. A preservative, such as salicylic acid, is also required. The washing-powders contain sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate ammonium, chloride, clay, saponin, sodium perborate, sodium peroxide, and carbon tetrachloride. Some accidents have occurred in the use of powders containing the peroxides and perborates, so that a warning has been issued regarding their use by the public.

The Government Gazette of the Union of South Africa for June 25, 1917, contains the text of the Fertilizers, Farm Foods, Seeds and Pest Remedies Act of 1917, which is to take the place of a similar act for Cape of Good Hope, enacted in 1907. The act is intended to control the importation and sale of fertilizers, feed stuffs, seeds, and pest remedies and prescribes the manner of their marking, registration and inspection. The act is to come into effect on a date to be fixed by the Governor General by proclamation, and the Governor General is authorized to make regulations for the administration of certain provisions of the act.

Under date of August 20, Bryce & Rumpff, of Glasgow, say: "There has been a slight improvement in demand for home consumption during the week. Inquiry for export is also better, but business difficult to carry through. Prices firm and dearer for some articles. Quotations: Arsenic nominal, £98 per ton net, Glasgow; bicarbonate of soda, 6-8 cwt. casks, nominal, £7 1s per ton net Liverpool; bicarbonate of soda, 1 cwt. kegs, nominal, £8 15s per ton net Liverpool; boric acid crystals, English refined, £62 in 2 cwt. bags carriage paid; borax crystals, English refined, £37 in 2 cwt. bags carriage paid; caustic soda, white, 70-72 per cent, £30 10s per ton net Glasgow; chlorate of potash, 2s 6d per pound net Glasgow; oxalic acid, 1s 6½d per pound net Glasgow; sal ammoniac, lump, 1st, £70 per ton net any port; sal ammoniac, lump, 2nd, £65 per ton, net any port; sulphate of copper £62 15s per ton 5 per cent Liverpool; tartaric acid, 2s 10½d per pound 5 per cent Glasgow; citric acid, 3s 4½d per pound 5 per cent."

ALCOHOL ISSUE STILL PENDING

Members of National Wholesale Druggists Association Urged to Telegraph Their Representatives in Congress in Behalf of the Amendment Permitting the Solicitation of Orders.

In a circular issued last week, by Secretary Francis E. Holliday, members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association are urged to telegraph their representatives in Congress, asking them to recommend to members of the House Conference Committee the amendment to the War Revenue bill permitting the mailing of letters, price lists, and publications having reference to the sale of alcohol when it is intended for scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing and industrial purposes. The circular reads:

The War Revenue Bill was passed by the Senate late on Monday, September 10th, and as it originated in and was passed by the House of Representatives on May 23d, it now goes to Conference Committees from the House and Senate, and various authorities assume that it will take from five to ten days before an agreement is reached.

The bill as passed by the Senate contains an amendment to the so-called Jones-Reed Amendment, which prohibited the mailing of letters, price lists or publications of any kind, containing any advertisement of intoxicating liquors of any kind, which was construed by the Postmaster General to include alcohol, even if it was intended exclusively for medicinal or manufacturing purposes. This amendment appears under Title 11, Section 1106, referring to Postal Rates, and reads as follows:

Sec. 1106. That section five of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen," shall not be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for governmental, scientific, medicinal, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the Postmaster General shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this proviso in connection with the Act of which it is amendatory, nor shall said section be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion or by officers of regularly established churches for ordering bona fide wines for sacramental uses or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such wines for such purposes.

If enacted into law this will relieve the legitimate drug and manufacturing interests from the restrictions under which they are now placed. It is important that the Conference Committee from the House of Representatives agree to the passage of this section, and that all of our members who are interested should at once telegraph to their own representatives in Congress, asking them to urge the members of the House Conference Committee to support the Senate Amendment. Telegrams should also be sent to the members of the House Conference Committee, who are as follows: Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania.

Paragraphs b and c of Section 600, Title 6, under War Excise Taxes, provide for the payment by the manufacturer, importer or producer of proprietary medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, etc., "of a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold," instead of the rate in the House bill of 5 per cent on such articles.

In view of the fact that manufacturers of medicines and toilet articles will bear their full share of the increased tax on incomes, corporations, excess profits, transportation and other items in this bill, as well as the large advance in the tax on alcohol, it is recommended that members also telegraph their Representatives and the House Conference Committee, insisting that if any tax be levied on medicines it shall not be larger than the 2 per cent incorporated in the Senate bill.

RESTRICTIONS ON RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS

The New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been besieged by inquiries from American export houses having orders in hand for Russian customers. Stanley H. Rose, the commercial agent in charge has pointed out to these inquirers the importance of not only complying with the new regulations of the Russian provisional government, by which shipments are admitted only by special authorization, but of arranging beforehand for the route by which goods should go to Russia, and securing freight space for the same.

"The main difficulty," said Mr. Rose, "is in finding a Russian port through which the goods may at the present time be entered. Vladivostok is now closed to all shipments, government and private, except locomotives, cars and three-inch shells. Some goods are being received at Vladivostok for local use only, but before any goods may be shipped the Russian commercial attaché at New York must receive advice from the Russian collector of the port at Vladivostok that such goods are for local use only at Vladivostok.

"Archangel, the great White Sea port, is now open for both private and Government shipments, but will be closed by ice about November 1. Government shipments going through Archangel require a permit from the Russian Minister of War, and private shipments require a permit from the Russian Minister of Commerce. In addition to securing these permits, however, it is also necessary to submit applications for shipping space on vessels going to Archangel to the Department of Russian Private Industry and Commerce of the Russian Supply Commission, Room 1310, Flatiron Building, New York City.

"After November 1, when Archangel will be closed by ice, shipments will be received at Kola. For Kola the same regulations govern as for Archangel. It is expected that the new railway from Kola to Petrograd will be completed by November 1.

"A considerable quantity of goods has in the past been shipped in transit to Russia through Sweden. For shipments going this way, however, it is now necessary to obtain a permit from the Russian Minister of Commerce and also letters of assurance (navicorts) from the British embassy at Washington.

"As it is most difficult at present to ship to Russia via Scandinavia, there remains but one other route for goods going to Russia, and that is via the Ob and Yonissi Rivers in Siberia. The route was established several years ago by the Siberia Steamship Company, of Christiania, Norway."

SOURCES OF CARNAUBA WAX

The National City Bank of New York, which has extensive connections in Brazil, has undertaken to obtain a few facts regarding Carnauba Wax for the benefit of a client and reports as follows:

"Carnauba Wax is made from the leaves of the carnauba plant, indigenous to the States of Piahy, Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte, in Northeastern Brazil, whose roots are used locally as a medicine, whose branches are used for bridges and house building because they resist the attacks of insects, and whose fibre is used in rope and paper-making; the wax has been used extensively in adulterating beeswax, but is finding an honest market on its merits, not only for candle manufacture, but for coating the insulating material of electric wires, etc.; the annual production of wax in the Rio Grande do Norte is about 450 tons per year, valued at about \$250,000; perhaps three fourths of this is exported; but the forests of carnauba plant can produce, if developed, many times this quantity.

The present market price of Carnauba Wax in the United States ranges from 45c to 52c per pound according to quality.

NEW PLANT FOR THE MONSANTO COMPANY

A plant costing \$1,500,000 for the production of crude medicinal coal-tar products that have hitherto been obtainable only in European countries will be constructed shortly by the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis on the Illinois bank of the Mississippi River according to John F. Queeny, president of the company.

The purpose of the plant is to make the St. Louis chemical company independent of Europe after the war. Mr. Queeny said last night that a site for the new plant had not been selected definitely, but that negotiations were being conducted for a seventy-acre tract across the river from the present plant at Second street and Lafayette avenue. The Mercantile Trust Company is representing the Monsanto Company in the negotiations. If the plant is constructed it will employ between 800 and 1000 men.

The Norwegian motor ship Astri, tonnage 1,364, has been chartered to take a cargo of nitrate from Chili to a Gulf port, October clearance.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY RESTRICTED

Senate Passes Bill Permitting Use of Enemy Patents Under License—Provisions for Recompensing Owners—Commission to be Appointed.

Imports as well as exports are to be restricted. The import restriction was written into the Trading With the Enemy bill by the Senate at the suggestion of the Administration. Another amendment prohibits the publication of war comment in the German language unless accompanied in a parallel column by a translation in English. After making these alterations the Senate passed the Trading With the Enemy bill without a record vote. The bill was passed by the House on July 11 last, and it is not expected that it will remain in conference long.

A license may be issued by the commission to be appointed by the President for such purposes, to any citizen wishing to use an enemy patent. The terms are covered in Section 10 under subdivisions C. D. E. F. G., as follows:

(C) Any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States who desires to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, a machine, manufacture, composition of matter or design, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, a process under any patent or to use any trade mark, print, label, or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of an enemy resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen residing outside of the United States of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen residing outside of the United States, of any ally or any nation with which the United States is at war, at any time during the existence of a state of war may apply to the President for a license; and said commission is hereby authorized to grant such a license, nonexclusive or exclusive, as it shall deem best, provided it shall be of the opinion that such grant is for the public welfare, and that the applicant is able and intends in good faith to manufacture or cause to be manufactured the machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the process or to use the trade mark, print, label or copyrighted matter. The President may prescribe the conditions of this license, including the fixing of prices and the rules and regulations under which such license may be granted and the fee which shall be charged therefor, not exceeding \$100, and not exceeding one per centum of the fund deposited as hereinafter provided. Such license shall be a complete defense to any suit at law or in equity instituted by the enemy or ally of enemy powers of the letters patent, trade mark, print, label or copyright or otherwise, against the licensee for infringement or for damages, royalty, or other money award on account of anything done by the licensee under such license, except as provided in sub-section (f) hereof.

(D) The licensee shall file with the President a full statement of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license, and of the prices received in such form and at such stated periods (at least annually) as the Commission may prescribe; pay at such times as may be required to the alien property custodian not to exceed 5 per centum of the gross sums received by the licensee from the sale of said invention or use of the trademark, print, label or copyrighted matter, or if such commission shall so order, five per centum of the value of the use of such inventions, trademarks, prints, labels or copyrighted matter to the licensee as established by the President, and sums so paid shall be deposited by said alien property custodian forthwith in the Treasury of the United States as a trust fund for the said licensee and for the owner of the said patent, trademark, print, label, or copyright registration as hereinafter provided, to be paid from the Treasury upon order of the court, as provided in subdivision (f) of this section, or upon the direction of the alien property custodian.

(E) Unless surrendered or terminated as provided in this act, any license granted hereunder shall continue during the term fixed in the license or in the absence of any such limitation during the term of the patent, trademark, print, label or copyright, registration under which it is granted. Upon violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of this act, or of the conditions of the license, the President may, after due notice and hearing, cancel any license granted by it.

(F) The owner of any patent, trademark, print, label or copyright under which a license is granted hereunder may, after the end of the war and until the expiration of the year thereafter file a bill in equity against the licensee in the District Court of the United States for the district in which the said licensee resides, or, if a corporation, in which it has its principal place of business (to which suit the Treasurer of the United States shall be made a party) for recovery from the said licensee for all use and enjoyment of said patented invention, trademark, print, label or copyrighted matter; provided, however, that whenever suit is brought, as above, notice shall be filed with the alien property custodian, within thirty days after date of entry of suit; provided further, that the licensee may make any and all defenses which would be available were no license granted. The court on due proceedings may adjudge and decree to the said owner payment of a reasonable royalty.

The amount of said judgment and decree, when final, shall be paid on order of the court to the owner of the patent from the fund deposited by the licensee, so far as such deposit will satisfy said judgment and decree; and the said payment shall be in full or partial satisfaction of said judgment and decree as the facts may appear; and if, after payment of all such judgments and decrees, there shall remain any balance of said deposit, such balance shall be repaid to the licensee on order of the alien property custodian. If no suit is brought within one year after

the end of the war, or no notice is filed as above required, then the licensee shall not be liable to make any further deposits, and all funds deposited by him shall be repaid to him on order of the alien property custodian. Upon entry of suit and notice filed as above required, or upon repayment of funds as above provided, the liability of the licensee to make further reports to the Federal Trade Commission shall cease.

If suit is brought as above provided, the court may, at any time terminate the license, and may in such event, issue an injunction to restrain the licensee from infringement thereafter, or the court in case the licensee, prior to the suit, shall have made investment of capital based on possession of the license, may continue the license for such period and upon such terms and with such royalties as it shall find to be just and reasonable.

(G) Any enemy, or ally of enemy, may institute and prosecute suits in equity against any person other than a licensee under this Act to enjoin infringement of letters patent, trademark, print, label, and copyrights in the United States owned or controlled by said enemy or ally of enemy, in the same manner and to the extent that he would be entitled so to do if the United States was not at war:

Provided, that no final judgment or decree shall be entered in favor of such enemy or ally of enemy by any court except after thirty days' notice to the alien property custodian.

The Senate amended the bill to extend the power to prohibit German and other enemy insurance companies continuing in business to cover all foreign insurance companies of all classes. This means that the President can prohibit a Swedish or any other foreign insurance company from doing business in the United States during the war if he has cause to believe that such a company is 'aiding the enemy.'

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN 1917

Nineteen Were Incorporated with Authorized Capitalization of \$1,000,000 or More—More Than \$230,000,000 Invested Since the Outbreak of the War.

The investment of \$230,000,000 in new chemical and dyestuff companies, organized since 1914, gives a general idea of the progress made in the industry since the outbreak of the war. It means an average monthly investment of more than \$8,000,000 in 1916, and in the first eight months of 1917. The names of the companies incorporated in 1917, having authorized capitalization exceeding \$50,000 follows:

Acme Dye & Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	100,000
Active Chemical Company, New Jersey.....	150,000
Advance Chemical Co., Delaware.....	1,000,000
Alaska Sulphur Co., Delaware.....	500,000
Alpha Chemical Works, Delaware.....	100,000
Alcohol Products Co., New Jersey.....	650,000
Altamont Chemical Co., Delaware.....	100,000
Ambler Chemical Corporation, Delaware.....	100,000
American Pharmaceutical Co., Tenn.....	100,000
Aniline-Dye Bases Co., New Jersey.....	120,000
Atlas Distributing Co., New Jersey.....	100,000
Belleville Metal & Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	50,000
Bi-Continent Trading Corp'n, New York.....	500,000
Block Chemical Works, New Jersey.....	50,000
Booth Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	100,000
Brunswick Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	200,000
Camden Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	50,000
Chemical Apparatus Mfg. Corp., Delaware.....	130,000
Chipman Chemical Engineering Co., New York.....	100,000
Columbia Chemical Constructive Co., Delaware.....	100,000
Commercial Acid Co., Illinois.....	2,000,000
Conservation Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	250,000
Core, J. I., Co., Delaware.....	100,000
Corporation for Chemical Industry.....	100,000
Dento Chemical Co., Delaware.....	500,000
Donnell, C. E. Medical Co., Maine.....	100,000
Dr. Hoffman Medicine Co., Del.....	500,000
Eastern Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., Delaware.....	2,000,000
Eastern Chemical Co., Delaware.....	200,000
Electro Metallurgical Sales Corporation, New York.....	500,000
Farmingdale Chemical Works, New York.....	100,000
French Medicinal Co., New York.....	1,000,000
Gold Leaf Natural Dye Co., The, New York.....	500,000
Goodrich-Lockhart Co., The, New Jersey.....	250,000
Great American Chemical Products Co., Delaware.....	10,000,000
Great West Potash Co., Del.....	1,000,000
Hydras Sales Co., Delaware.....	150,000
Hydrofats, Inc., New York.....	250,000
Inter-National Chemical Co., Delaware.....	200,000
International Associated Pharmacists, Inc., The, Delaware.....	10,000,000
International Organotherapy Co., The, Delaware.....	200,000
Intercean Chemical Corporation, New York.....	750,000
Jaffray Manufacturing Co., New Jersey.....	50,000
Kellogg Products Company, Inc., New York.....	2,500,000
Lambert-Georgin Chemicals Corporation, New York.....	100,000
Lane Wholesale Drug Corporation, New York.....	315,000
Lemaco Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	100,000
Linden Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	75,000
Lorraine Chemical Works, Delaware.....	75,000
Louis Stevens Sons, Inc., New Jersey.....	125,000
McKesson & Robbins, New York.....	2,000,000

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, New York.....	1,950,000
Mason Coal & Chemical Co., Connecticut.....	5,000,000
Mathieson Alkali Works, Va.....	2,000,000
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	100,000
Metz, H. A., Co., Inc., New York.....	250,000
Nassau Laboratories, Inc., New York.....	100,000
Natural Chemicals Corporation, New York.....	50,000
Nemoff Soap & Chemical Co., The, New York.....	150,000
New Process Chemical Co., New York.....	1,000,000
Nitrogen Fixation Corporation, New York.....	150,000
Novocal Chemical Mfg. Co., N. Y.....	1,000,000
Ozonal Chemical Corporation, Delaware.....	50,000
Perfenol Products Co., New Jersey.....	500,000
Pittsburgh-Utah Potash Fertilizer Co., Delaware.....	50,000
Prestolite Co., The, Delaware.....	50,000
Pyrrhodol & Chemical Co., The, Illinois.....	50,000
Radcliffe Color & Chemical Works, New Jersey.....	750,000
Radium Chemical Co., Maine.....	50,000
Rosebrough Chemical Corporation, New York.....	51,000
Smith, J. H. Color Co., Maine.....	100,000
Solax Drug Co., Delaware.....	50,000
Staier Chemical Co., New Jersey.....	300,000
Thomas & Betts Co., The, New Jersey.....	50,000
Tiemann Chemical Co., New York.....	100,000
Union Chemical Co. of Decatur, Delaware.....	2,270,000
United Color & Pigment Co., New Jersey.....	1,000,000
United Dyes Corporation, New Jersey.....	300,000
United Oil & Chemical Corporation, Delaware.....	2,000,000
U. S. P. Salicylic Co., New York.....	50,000
Virginia Chlorine Products Corporation, Delaware.....	1,500,000
Virginia Consolidated Chemical Corp., Delaware.....	3,000,000
Walkill Chemical Co., Inc., Delaware.....	250,000
White Cross Chemicals Co., Delaware.....	250,000

The indicated investment since January 1, 1917, is nearly \$666,000,000. Nineteen companies were organized this year with authorized capitalization of \$1,000,000 or more.

BARRETT COMPANY'S EARNINGS HEAVY

President Childs, of the Barrett Co., has announced that no statement of the earnings of the company would be due until the next quarter which winds up the company's year. He said the company was doing a heavy business with its 30 plants in full activity. A director was unwilling to confirm reports that the company would this year show about 40% earned on the common stock but declared that the earnings were very handsome.

The company has been successful in obtaining substantial contracts from the United States Government for work on the various Army cantonments. Orders were received for roofing for practically all of the barracks in the various camps and in addition the company's product, "tarvia," is to be used in constructing roads to the camps. This business alone is taxing the capacity of the various plants to the limit as it has to be rushed through. The prices received from the Government are considered entirely satisfactory.

Another large order, closed recently is for 800,000 squares of roofing material from the Italian Government. A square contains 100 square feet of material. Work has been going on to complete this order for some weeks as the full lot must be delivered on ships by the end of the year. The progress made thus far makes it practically certain that deliveries will be on time.

The various orders with Allied Governments for benzol are now nearing completion. The company is probably one of the largest producers of benzol as it has contracts with many of the important steel companies, including the Steel Corporation for the by-products of the plants. Many of its distilling plants adjoin the steel plants and the by-product output of the steel mills which is not taken outright on a contract basis is taken by the Barrett Company on an agency basis.

In view of the English Government again coming into the market for large supplies of munitions it would appear certain that the Barrett Co. will again be called upon to supply much of the benzol required for the production of munitions.

The company's domestic business is reported to be as good as ever. Its chemical line is now assuming large proportions, the company now producing upward of 200 different kinds of chemicals. The coloring business is also an important department.

Shortage of fertilizer in the United States will be met by chartering interned German steamers to private concerns to bring nitrate cargoes from Chile. Five former German steamers have been chartered to W. R. Grace & Co. of New York. The charters provide that these vessels shall be used exclusively in the South American trade and on all return trips to the United States they shall bring Chilean nitrate cargoes.

HOW ILLICIT SALES OF NARCOTICS ARE TRACED BY REVENUE AGENTS

New York Druggist Indicted for Selling 300 Ounces of Morphine Over His Counter in a Short Period— Tricks of the Underworld to Supply Drug Addicts— —Much of it Smuggled.

A review of arrests which have been made recently for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Law reveals the highly ingenious methods used by drug sellers in dispensing their goods and reaping the rich harvest from drug addicts and at the same time attempting to keep out of the clutches of the revenue men. Colonel Nutt, Chief Revenue Agent for the District of New York, allowed a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS to examine a number of departmental reports on some of the more unique cases, where arrest and conviction occurred recently. Judging from the data contained in these reports, the detective work required must be of the highest type; the slightest blunder in the process of working up a case might arouse the suspicions of the suspect and allow his escape.

The revenue agents have to deal with not only the poorer type of uneducated peddler, but also the wealthy addict who has many ways, born of the free use of money, for securing plentiful supplies of drugs. Ruses, carefully arranged, are practiced by both peddler and user as a means of avoiding arrest and conviction in case they are suspected and placed under surveillance by revenue agents.

An example of the methods used by drug peddlers and the precautions taken by them to avoid arrest is illustrated in a case which happened in Philadelphia a short time ago. A gang of drug sellers made arrangements with the proprietor of a combination delicatessen store and cafe, to pay \$5 per day for the privilege of hanging two coats near the door leading to the street. In the pockets of the coats, arranged very carefully so as to be instantly available, were various sized "decks" of heroin and cocaine, wrapped in different colored paper and sealed. Two men handled the distribution of the "dope" from this place.

Addicts, who had been informed by their friends or agents of the gang, presented themselves and in the act of shaking hands with the peddler, passed him the money for the quantity of drug wanted. The man, receiving the money, then stepped into the store and shortly after his confederate appeared and under the guise of meeting an old friend, shook hands, at the same time delivering the "deck" to the addict. Revenue agents suspected the place and arrested persons leaving the store. Drugs were found in the possession of the addicts leaving the neighborhood but upon arresting two of the gang in charge at the time, nothing was found on their persons. It was only after considerable searching that the innocent looking coats attracted attention and were investigated. In the pockets of one were found 35 decks and eight 1/4-ounce bottles of heroin, and in the other 26 decks of heroin, wrapped in blue paper to be sold for \$1 each, and 15 decks in pink paper to be sold for \$1.50 each, different colored paper being used to distinguish the strength and quantity of drug contained in the deck.

David Bernstein, a cigar dealer, of Philadelphia, was suspected for a considerable time of illicitly selling narcotics. Agents of the revenue department were unable to obtain evidence sufficient for conviction, so withheld making the arrest. As a final resort they raided the store and searched the premises. Nothing was found in the way of narcotics until, quite accidentally, one of the agents knocked over a disused ash can in the rear of the building and a box containing six bottles of heroin rolled out at his feet.

A ruse which has become quite common in New York, is the use of two rooms at widely separated spots in the city, one as living quarters and the other as a storeroom for the drugs. Upon arrest of the suspect, a search of his living room reveals no incriminating evidence. This was the method which Frank Sciortino of 444 East 13th Street, New York, made use of in his efforts to fool agents of the Internal Revenue Department, but his carelessness in leaving the address of his drug storeroom at the house in East 13th Street where he lived, resulted in his

downfall. A search of his drug storage room revealed 53 1/2-ounce vials of heroin concealed there.

Perhaps one of the most difficult classes for the revenue men to handle is the supposedly respectable physician who sells narcotics to "patients" in a position, financially, to pay the price demanded. It is a difficult matter to convict a physician unless on evidence collected in the case of an actual sale of narcotic drugs without a pretense of prescribing for an ailment. Because the law allows physicians a certain amount of liberty in exercising "professional judgment," unscrupulous medical men take advantage of this fact and, unless the violation of the law is flagrant, they ply their trade as drug sellers, unmolested. If the quantity of drugs sold by a physician is large he is liable to be visited by agents of the revenue department, but, where his sales are small enough to avoid notice on the narcotic register of the wholesale drug houses supplying him, it is a difficult matter to bring him to justice.

Manufacturers and jobbers are sometimes careless in shipping narcotics. An illustration of the clever way in which narcotics may be stolen while in transit is the case of a New York manufacturer who shipped a case of drugs, among which were 25 ounces of morphine sulphate, from New York to Chattanooga, Tenn. The truckman, who carted the case, has been in the employ of the firm for a considerable time and has had thousands of dollars worth of narcotics entrusted to his care. He was above suspicion. Upon arrival of the goods at their destination, the morphine was missing from the case, although the latter was nailed shut and to all appearances had not been touched. The consignee placed a claim with the railroad company, the manufacturer refilled the order and the matter was forgotten except perhaps by the thief who would undoubtedly realize about \$1,000 on the 25 ounces of morphine, by selling to addicts.

A recent case of interest is that of George F. Philips, a New York druggist, who was indicted last week under the Harrison Act for unlawfully selling morphine and heroin, and for failing to comply with the law in keeping a record and inventory as required by that act. With the arrest of Dr. James about three weeks ago as one of the New York physicians who have been unlawfully selling drugs, suspicion fell on Philips and upon examination of his records, the revenue agents found that he had been filling many prescriptions for narcotics signed by Dr. James. A further search revealed the fact that since July 1st of this year, Philips has sold over 300 ounces of morphine, 45 ounces of heroin and 2 ounces of cocaine besides giving short measure on most of Dr. James' prescriptions, which permitted his selling the difference without showing any record for the sale. Philips has been hiding behind the physician's prescriptions but in spite of this, has been arrested and indicted.

A matter which further adds to the difficulty of running down violators of the Harrison Law, is the fact that 90% of all narcotics sold illicitly in the United States are smuggled into the country. Revenue agents have traced much of this supply to its source and have found that most of it originated in London. Because of the size of packages in which narcotics can be wrapped it is easy to smuggle and although a great quantity is confiscated by the revenue department every year, a certain amount finds its way through various dealers to the addict. The system of tracing the dealers in drugs is becoming better organized than ever before and the number of convictions obtained by the Internal Revenue Department has lately been the greatest the department has ever known, but at the same time, from the New York office comes the statement that drug users are rapidly increasing in number and it is only with extreme difficulty that the department is holding the dealers in check.

DYEING QUALITIES OF SUMAC

In a reply to a correspondent inquiring about sumac as a dye, the *Textile World Journal* says:

"The most suitable sumac is the Sicilian product, which produces the desired results with the least amount of coloration. A very wide variation is noted in the tannin content of sumacs in this country. That from Virginia generally runs from between 10 to 18 per cent, but as low an amount as 5 per cent has been found in certain of the domestic plants. The leaves should have a bright green color, and should be dried without getting moldy. It is

generally believed that the best results come from that collected in June, and after darker and darker products are obtained from those collected later in the season. Leaves gathered in July show a maximum amount of tannic acid, but the color is inferior to that of June sumac.

"The great bulk of American sumac has less tannin than the Sicilian, and also produces a darker color of leather instead of pure white. Sumac belongs to the *Rhus* genus, in which class are two poisonous plants—namely, poison ivy and swamp sumac."

MUST SPECIFY EMBARGOES IN CONTRACT

Clause Reading "Contingencies Beyond Our Control" Held by New York Appellate Division Not to Cover War—Hoffman-La Roche Lose Suit.

The case of the Thaddeus Davids Company against the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, Inc., decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and covering points in a contract for carbolic acid, is attracting considerable attention in the trade.

The Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, Inc., sold the Thaddeus Davids Company certain goods, wares and merchandise. In the contract it was provided, "contingencies beyond our control, fire, strikes, accidents to our works or to our stock, or change in tariff, will allow us to cancel this contract or any part of the same at our option."

In May, 1914, under the contract, the Thaddeus Davids Company ordered one drum of crystals containing 280 pounds, which it received and paid for. In November 1914, it ordered another drum of the same weight and received only 100 pounds thereof, and thereafter respondent delivered no more goods under contract, though repeatedly called upon to do so. Finally on January 21, 1915, the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works flatly refused to furnish any more goods under the contract, stating that the Governments of European countries, from whence it obtained its supply of carbolic acid, had placed an embargo on its exportation and none had been received from Europe since the outbreak of the war and its stock was exhausted. It then proceeded to say:

"Under these circumstances, we are obliged to avail ourselves of the option provided in our contract that the contract might be terminated by us in case of contingencies beyond our control, as we can no longer supply any carbolic acid. We regret exceedingly that we are compelled to exercise this option, but prevailing conditions preclude any other course. You are therefore formally notified that the balance of the contract entered December 22, 1913, amounting to 740 pounds, will not be supplied by us and that said contract is hereby cancelled."

The court held: "The defendant by the contract which is framed, signed and submitted for plaintiff's acceptance, upon the acceptance thereof by the latter, created a duty or charge upon itself which it was bound to perform, because it had promised so to do and had not shielded itself by proper conditions and qualifications.

"The defendant had failed to provide in the contract against the contingency of foreign war and embargoes laid by foreign powers. We think the reasonable construction of this contract is, that the words fire, strikes, accidents to our works or to our stock or change in tariff must be held to limit and qualify the contingencies beyond our control and to confine the happenings which would justify the cancellation of the contract to those of a like nature to the ones enumerated, which an embargo is not.

"We therefore believe that the cancellation of the contract by the defendant was unjustified and the defendant is liable to any damages therefor."

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

The value of exports from Japan to the United States during 1916, according to customhouse returns, was \$169,604,040, an increase as compared with 1915 of \$67,941,402. As shown by declarations to consular invoices however, such exports were valued at \$189,052,828, including charges, indicating an increase over 1915 of \$80,883,407.

The imports included aniline dyes from Great Britain, \$1,477; Germany \$1,365,656; Switzerland, \$109,550; other countries \$209,536.

ADULTERATION OF TINNEVELLY SENNA

Consul Memminger Points Out Short-Sighted Policy of Dealers in India—Good Name of Once High Grade Product Ruined—Very Little Cultivated.

By Consul LUCIEN MEMMINGER, Madras, India

The Agricultural Calendar of the Madras Agricultural Department contains the following with reference to Senna in Tinnevely, Southern India:

The history of senna cultivation in Tinnevely is one that teems with interest. Its history is of special importance to the ryot who grows it, to the middleman who adulterates it, to the firms that export it, and to the Agricultural Department which aims at improving the lot of the ryot by protecting his interests.

Senna (*Cassia angustifolia*) is a small shrub. Its home is Arabia and the medical properties of its dried leaf were introduced into both Indian and European pharmacy through the Arabs. They held a monopoly of this drug only as long as they could market it in a pure state. When they commenced adulterating it with useless leaves of other plants their trade was lost. India and Egypt then became the most important centres of supply.

The purity, the high quality, and low price of Tinnevely senna placed it in the front rank on the world's purchasing markets. This was only ten years ago; yet previous to the outbreak of the great European war, senna cultivation in Tinnevely had been almost entirely discontinued. What is the explanation of this sudden fall in the area under senna? The truth is that Indian senna has suffered the same fate as Arabian senna. Indiscriminate adulteration had made it unprofitable for European markets to purchase it at any price. The price dropped to such an extent that it no longer paid the ryot to cultivate it. Immediately the war broke out, there was an abnormal demand for various drugs to supply the military medical stores. Amongst these drugs was included senna.

The price of dried senna leaf rose rapidly from a few annas per tulam of 20 lbs. of dried leaf to Rs.8 (\$2.59) a tulam. Many ryots who took early advantage of this rise have made small fortunes. Once more the middleman was tempted to add useless leaves of other plants to the pure senna leaf so as to increase the gross weight. He increased his temporary profits in proportion. The result of his folly and his shortsightedness is that the price offered for Tinnevely senna has once more fallen.

Instead of getting Rs.8 (\$2.59) per tulam the ryot now gets eight annas (\$0.16) only. The goose that laid the golden egg has been slain. Tinnevely senna has recently brought itself into such bad repute on the European markets that the trade has practically ceased. The Tinnevely ryot had anticipated high prices for senna for the duration of the war. Had the product been exported in a pure state it is highly probable that substantial profits could still be made by cultivating it. Instead of the thousands of acres now covered with this crop, a considerable amount is being uprooted owing to its low price.

Of the numerous commercial products exported from India many instances may be quoted where the history is analogous to that herein detailed for senna cultivation in Tinnevely. There are certain products for which no country is so eminently suited as India. Yet the majority of Indian products have to be sold at a discount on European markets—the sole reason being that these products are more frequently adulterated than those of other countries. It is firmly believed that the same fate would soon befall Tinnevely cotton which is of such excellent quality were it not for the fact that the Agricultural Department, the Revenue authorities, and the exporting firms are doing everything in their power to check its adulteration.

It is now almost too late to save the good name once enjoyed by Tinnevely senna on the world's markets, but it is hoped that its history might open the eyes of all middlemen and others who are addicted to adulterating their wares. Their immediate profits may be slightly higher than they would be by fair and honest dealing. But the inevitable result will be that the cheating will in due course be detected. The product will lose its good name. Its price will fall, and further dealing in it will no longer be remunerative.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The Dunnellon Phosphate Company will build at Fernandina, Fla., a reinforced concrete plant, to cost about \$500,000.

The first unit of the sodium plant under construction by the Parker Chemical Co., in Association Park, San Bernardino, Cal., has started operations.

The Pennsylvania Color Co., 248 Chestnut St., Philadelphia has leased more floor room at that address to obtain increased facilities to meet a growth in business.

The Hussong Dye Works is planning to build a two-story addition to the plant at 609 Pearl Street, Camden. This company specializes in dyeing woolen and worsted yarns.

The attention of Italian tanners has been called to the economy of producing the tannic extracts needed for their work from the chestnut and other woods now used by them for heating purposes.

Houston, Tex., business interests have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition for the same freight rates on peanut oil as now obtain for cottonseed oil. Peanut oil rates are now about 2½¢ per 100 pounds higher.

Leading acid manufacturers state that supplies of pyrites in the hands of Southern acid plants will not last at the outside more than two or three months. The tendency towards the conversion of plants into brimstone works is unchecked.

One of the best authorities on mineral production in the world, who has made inspection of the recently opened platinum mines of Colombia is of the opinion that when these are fully developed they will go far in overcoming the embarrassing deficiency of platinum.

A company at Mansfield, Mass., is to receive the government contract for extracting the nitrate of potash from about one hundred tons of gunpowder. The gunpowder has been in the possession of the Government since 1875 and has been proven to be not adapted to present uses.

Japan's exports of menthol in 1916 reached a total value of \$1,201,698. The shipments to the United States were valued at \$404,892, to Great Britain at \$458,040, to France at \$210,613 and to British India at \$89,052. The remainder was divided among other countries.

The value of Japan's total exports of camphor last year was \$3,134,466, of which gum to the value of \$1,557,000 came to the United States. India, the next largest consumer of camphor, received \$777,424 worth and England, which was third on the list, \$295,000. The balance was divided between other countries not closed to imports by the war.

The shellac situation in London on August 28 was reported by mail as follows: "The market for forward delivery opened firm, and prices advanced, but the close was slightly under the best: October sold at 225s to 231s to 229s, December at 230s to 232s. There was little business passing on the spot; T. N. orange basis fair quoted 233s value."

A. G. Belden & Co., dealers in whale and sperm oils have taken a lease on the five story brick building at No. 29 Burling Slip and they will be located at the latter address on and after October 1. The old building at No. 145 Maiden Lane which they have occupied for more than forty-two years is to be taken down.

Sapon, Ltd., manufacturer of a patent soap, is being reconstructed, according to London advices, with a view to the provision of fresh working capital. A new company is to be formed called Sapon Soaps, Ltd., with a capital of £200,000, divided into 100,000 cumulative 7 per cent participating preference shares of £1 each.

Drug & Chemical Markets

PRICES MAINTAINED IN LONDON

Important Orders Strip the Market of Some Spot Drugs—Easier Freight Rates Outward to New York—Prices Obtained at the Drug Auction.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 18—Inquiries of importance have cleared the market of some spot supplies. Values generally are fully maintained and in many cases further advances are to be recorded. Menthol is less active but again dearer on the week. Japanese products are attracting attention in view of the higher freights and the probability of shipments being curtailed or stopped entirely.

There is a welcome easing off of freight rates outwards, to New York which may lead to increased inquiry.

The monthly London Drug Auction sales held on the 23rd inst. passed off quietly. Fair supplies came on offer but the demand was only moderate and several price changes were in buyers' favor. Cape aloes were again missing from the catalogues and are now practically unobtainable.

Sumatra gum benzoin fetched higher prices, good thirds realizing up to £6.15s per cwt., and good fair seconds from £7.10s to £9.5s Siam on the other hand was neglected and in ample supply.

Ipecac while steady did not advance as anticipated, Matto Grosso being still unobtainable at about 10s.

Jamaica sarsaparilla was retired at much dearer rates and private sales before the auction took place at 3s 9d per pound.

Three hundred bales of cinchona bark were offered and 220 sold, a good proportion being sea-damaged. East Indian mostly sold at extremely high prices.

Quinine remains firm with a very narrow market.

Persian opium is getting into one or two hands and is likely to be higher.

A higher market is reported today for barbitone, creosote carbonate, potassium guaiacol-sulphonate, ipecacuanha, camphor and sassafras oil.

Star anise oil and cloves are firmer.

Bergamot oil is easier.

Citric and tartaric acid are lower.

The replacement of stocks is the absorbing problem for the wholesale druggist. Arrivals are spasmodic and prices are continually advancing requiring the use of much more capital from month to month.

French and Swiss synthetics are becoming increasingly scarce abroad and owing to the new export restrictions will be dearer.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Cantharides, Russian, 50c	Oil of Coriander, 50c
Cassia, Canton Rolls, ¾c	Oil of Wormwood, 30c
Cassia, Buds, 1c	Pepper, Singapore, Black, ½c
Cloves, Zanzibar, Amboynas, ½c@2c	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 1c
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, Bulk, \$1	Potassium Permanganate, U.S.P., 10c
Gum Arabic, 3c@5c	Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican, 1c
Marjoram Leaves, French, 1c	Silver Nitrate, 1¾c
Morphine, \$1	Wax, Carnauba, Candelilla, 1c@2c
Mustard Seed, Chinese, ¾c	

Declined

Arnica Flowers, 15c	Menthol, 10c
Flaxseed, Whole, 1c	Mercury, \$3

There have been few important changes in prices of drugs. Buyers are reluctant to replenish stocks owing to high prices and the uncertainty regarding shipments from abroad. The scarcity of stocks has restricted speculation. The most important changes were on cocaine hydrochloride, Russian cantharides, morphine and leading essential oils.

There were reductions on arnica flowers, mercury, menthol and shellac.

The Government is to regulate imports as well as exports in order to stabilize the balance of trade and avoid unusual fluctuations in international monetary exchange. It will also insure the most efficient employment of raw materials essential to the effective prosecution of the war, and will aid in adjusting the trade relations now materially affected by war conditions.

Commercial alcohol is to be manufactured from blackstrap molasses. Distilleries at New Orleans have contracts for war alcohol to keep them going for some time to come.

Alcohol, Grain—Predictions of an advance of 20c a gallon for chemically pure grain alcohol were only partially fulfilled. Some sellers offered spot parcels at \$4.30 and \$4.32 a gallon for 188 proof and 190 proof U. S. P. while a few named 20c a gallon higher. As conditions warrant a rise higher quotations are expected in the near future.

Prices of refined wood alcohol were advanced by manufacturers 10c a gallon for 95 and 97 per cent. Spot parcels of 95 per cent are held at \$1.10@\$1.12 a gallon and 97 per cent at \$1.15@\$1.17 a gallon.

Arnica Flowers—Spot parcels were lowered 15c a pound. Offerings have been somewhat freer, ranging from \$2.35 @ \$2.50 a pound.

Cantharides—Prices of spot Russian supplies have strengthened owing to small arrivals and a scarcity here. Holders offered limited quantities for immediate delivery at 50c advance to \$4.45@\$4.60 for whole flies and \$4.75@\$4.80 a pound for powdered flies.

Cassia Bark—There continues an active demand for selected broken supplies. Spot selected broken China cassia is held at 11½c@12c a pound. For Canton rolls ¾c advance to 12¾c@13c a pound is asked.

Chamomile Flowers—The spot market closed firmer in response to unfavorable crop advices from abroad. In Hungary the crop of 1917 has been curtailed by unfavorable weather. Spot lots of Hungarian are quoted at 45c@50c a pound.

Cloves—Trading has been confined to small quantities at an advance of ½c@2c a pound on Zanzibars and Amboynas. The steamer Chepstow Castle has arrived with supplies of cloves but they will not be on the market for several weeks. In the meantime prices are likely to advance to 40c a pound for Zanzibars for immediate delivery. No supplies are being offered for shipment from Zanzibar and prices quoted by London are prohibitive. Small lots of spot Zanzibar are held at 38c@39c a pound. Amboyna cloves are 2c higher, importers naming 40c@41c a pound for spot parcels.

Cocaine—There was an advance this week of \$1 an ounce for spot lots. Makers are holding large crystals of hydrochloride in bulk at \$8.25 an ounce; 1 ounce vials inclusive at \$8.30; and ½ ounce vials inclusive at \$8.50, an ounce. Flakey crystals powdered and granular were offered at 25c less than large crystals. Second hand stocks are practically depleted.

Codeine—Prices closed nominal on the basis of \$10 for sulphate; \$9.40 for phosphate, and \$11.50 a pound for acetate spot supplies in bulk.

Codliver Oil—Inquiries for Newfoundland oil are increasing and some round lots have been booked at \$77@\$83 a barrel as to brand on the spot, while other brands are firmly held at \$78@\$85 a barrel according to brand. Norwegian oil is scarce and sparingly offered at prices ranging from \$115@\$135 a barrel according to brand on the spot. No quotations have been obtainable from Bergen.

Glycerin—Further large invoices of chemically pure supplies have changed hands for export at a premium over current prices. The local market closed firm at 64c

@64½c a pound for spot supplies of chemically pure in bulk, drums and barrels added; and at 65½c@66c a pound for supplies in cans with offerings rather limited. Several large manufacturers in the west raised prices 1c to 65c a pound on chemically pure in bulk.

Gum Arabic—All gradings closed stronger and higher showing net gains of 3c@5c a pound. Moderate spot stocks here and the loss of a large supply by the sinking of a vessel en route to this country caused the advance. Importers are quoting spot parcels of firsts at 55c@60c; seconds at 48c@50c; and amber sorts at 34c@36c a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—The scarcity of French leaves and a better inquiry led to an advance of 1c a pound. Spot parcels were offered sparingly at 32c@33c a pound and buyers found it difficult to locate supplies.

Menthol—Sales at \$3 a pound were effected but toward the close of the market \$3.05@3.10 a pound was named as positively the lowest price showing a decline of 10c under recent sales.

Mercury—Leading selling agents continue to quote \$115 a flask. Outside speculative holders have been offering spot parcels at cut prices which resulted in some sales on private terms. Advices from the Pacific Coast noted a firmer market with indications of an advance in the near future. Arrivals from the Pacific Coast recently included 350 flasks. At the close of the market leading selling agents lowered prices \$3 to \$112 a flask of 75 pounds which was attributed to outside competition.

Morphine—The scarcity of opium tended to sustain the market. Aside from purchases by the Government trading has been quiet and confined to small lots for urgent needs. Makers advanced quotations \$1 an ounce on the sulphate and other salts.

Oil of Coriander—The strong position of the seed resulted in an advance of 50c a pound. Owing to meager supplies offerings have been light at \$14@15 a pound.

Oil of Peppermint—Primary markets in the west remain firm and sellers are indifferent with quotations nominal at \$2.30@2.40 a pound in bulk. Prices are steady under light offerings, closing at \$3.70@3.80 a pound for supplies in tins, as to brand.

Oil of Wormwood—A further rise of 30c a pound took place this week. Handlers are quoting \$3.75@4 a pound as to brand.

Opium—The market remains quiet but firm under limited spot stocks of Turkey druggist in cases, which is fairly well concentrated in firm hands. Importers continue to quote prices wholly nominal at \$30 a pound for supplies in cases. London advices report meagre stocks of Persian gum which is controlled by a few strong hands who are asking 60 shillings a pound for ten per cent. offerings of Turkish gum were practically nil. Sellers of opium according to reports are limiting quantities to five pounds on individual orders.

Potassium Permanganate—The demand has been more active and of an urgent nature which created a firmer sentiment among holders who raised spot quotations 10c on U. S. P. supplies. Sellers are quoting from \$4.10 @ \$4.25 a pound, according to quantity purchased.

Quinine—Aside from fairly large purchases by the Government, trading has been slow and principally confined to small lots to meet urgent needs. Second hands report an inactive demand and are holding out for 80c an ounce for spot sulphate supplies. Makers are quoting 75c an ounce.

Saccharin—Prices are firm at \$39@40 for soluble and at \$46.50@47 a pound for spot parcels of insoluble, U. S. P. supplies. Reports from London disclose an urgent demand for saccharin.

Saffron Flowers—Prices of American flowers on the spot have been raised 1c a pound owing to smaller offerings. In most quarters 44c was named as positively the lowest price for round lots while small quantities were held at 45c@46c a pound for immediate delivery.

Sarsaparilla Root—The spot stock of Mexican root is within smaller compass and prices scored a further rise of 1c a pound. Sellers offered spot parcels sparingly at 32c while 33c@35c a pound was generally quoted.

Silver Nitrate—Following the upward course of silver, the price of nitrate has advanced 1¾c an ounce. Leading makers are naming 65c an ounce for spot lots of 500 ounces and over for immediate delivery.

Tragacanth Gum—The British embargo restricting direct shipments causes firmer prices here and an advance is predicted. For spot Aleppo, first holders are quoting \$2.28@2.37 a pound. As London is the only market from which supplies are obtainable and there is a scarcity over there, holders here are bullish.

FEW TRANSACTIONS IN TIN

The unsettled condition of the metal market made a dull week in tin, with few important transactions. The market continued firm at 62½c for spot Straits. Banka was quiet and unchanged at 60½c to 60¾c and Chinese firm at the former quotation of 55¾c. London prices were advanced. Standard spot was up 25 shillings and futures 10 shillings. Straits advanced 30 shillings for spot. London cables to the New York Metal Exchange quoted standard spot at £245 10s and futures £244 10s.

MARKET BREVITIES

F. A. Dicks of Finlay Dicks & Co., New Orleans, is visiting the New York drug trade.

Rustless knife blades for pharmaceutical and other uses, which are being made in Birmingham, England, consist of mild carbon steel with a 10 to 12 per cent of chromium.

The Committee on the Commercial Analysis of Fats and Oils of the American Chemical Society has adopted tentative standards which have been submitted to the trade for criticism and approval.

At the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association a resolution was passed that "The general use of the metric system in the teaching of dispensing, prescribing, and treatment would be beneficial to the scientific interests of the medical profession."

The discovery of a method of converting sawdust into charcoal which would enable sugar planters to put on the market a sugar equal in color to the present refinery product and at a lower price was announced to members of the American Chemical Society by Professor E. A. Coates of the State University of Louisiana.

Thomas Henderson & Co., say: "During the year caramel color advanced more than fifty cents per gallon, owing to cost of raw material and to the fact that a combination of sugar coloring makers agreed on the price they would charge for their product. Raw material is weaker now and will decline further so that in the course of thirty to sixty days the price will decline ten or twenty cents per gallon."

Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army says the defect in ammunition, recently reported, was due to the fact that the potassium chromate, which was manufactured in the United States, contained a small quantity of potassium bromate, which facilitated the formation of sulphuric acid. This caused the cartridges to hang fire or miss fire. The potassium chromate used in ammunition formerly came from Germany. It is said that the potassium bromate could not be discovered in the tests made during the manufacture.

The controlling factor in the Venezuelan market for soap, according to Consul Homer Brett, is the import tariff. The provisions of the existing law affecting this article are paragraph 944, common soap and soap powder, fifth class, paying duties and surcharges amounting to \$17.13 per 100 pounds gross weight, and paragraph 778, by which perfumed soaps are put in the same class and taxed at the same rate. This duty of more than \$0.17 a pound on the gross weight is prohibitive so far as common laundry soap is concerned and domestic manufacturers have a monopoly in this line.

Heavy Chemical Markets

ACIDS IN STRONG DEMAND

Advance in Acetic Brought About by Heavy Government Purchases—All Heavy Chemicals Marked by Firmness and Upward Tendency in Prices.

The outstanding feature during the week has been the strength of all acids. Practically all heavy chemicals in the general list have been in good demand and in many instances trading has been restricted on account of light spot supplies. With the exception of bleaching powder and soda ash, where price changes have occurred, they have been upward.

Acetic acid has advanced materially, and it is stated in reliable quarters that the condition has been brought about because of large Government purchases. Makers of all grades are reluctant to quote freely on the spot as they say that their stocks for immediate shipment are practically exhausted. Although large business is passing on acetic, there is little doubt that small lots of this product could be picked up considerably below the prices quoted. Muriatic is holding its own. There continues a good demand for this material, and irrespective of the fact that spot supplies are light prices are quoted approximately the same as last week. There are no surplus stocks and as the demand increases makers are inclined to advance their price. Both the 40 and 42 degree nitric continue active and from most directions quotations are about the same as last week. The Government continues one of the largest purchasers of this product and makers are having some difficulty in taking care of the rush of spot orders. The situation on sulphuric is unchanged. All degrees are in good demand, especially the 66 degree brimstone and with a general car shortage considerable difficulty is experienced in getting stocks to New York from primary points. Prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged on sulphuric.

Alums are quiet and prices show a slight decline this week in the absence of large business. The inquiry, however, is good and holders are not expecting the lull to be of long duration. Ammonium chrome alum is the only grade that has not fallen off in price during the week. Spot and forward positions of aluminum sulphate are quoted with much firmness at prices a shade higher than those of last week. It is said that considerable stocks are going into export and that the surplus supply is rapidly diminishing. Bleaching powder continues downward. There has not been any large business during the week and holders are now quoting freely at prices at least a cent lower than those of a week ago. There is some export demand but the difficulty in securing steamer bottoms and high war rates forces holders to confine their trading almost entirely to American consumers.

No change of importance has occurred on calcium acetate, copper sulphate, lead acetate, magnesite or caustic potash. The demand for all of these materials continues steady and relatively strong, with prices holding firm. The heavy demand that has been noted for bichromate of potash for a number of weeks continues and holders in some directions are quoting at higher levels. It is reported that there is a scarcity of this material in the New York market and for this reason every indication points to further advances. The spot market on foreign prussiates is entirely nominal and the business now being booked is for forward positions. Saltpeter is finding a good market both in America and South America. Supplies seem ample and prices are holding steady and firm. Soda ash and caustic soda are in fair demand but trading is not as brisk as it has been for some time and prices have eased off slightly. Nitrate of soda continues to advance and with such a strong demand and light supplies dealers are having considerable trouble in filling orders promptly.

Acid, Acetic—The 80 per cent pure is offered in the open market at 24½¢@25¢ a pound, which is a material advance over the prevailing price of this degree last week. The 28 per cent has advanced in sympathy and quotations heard at the close ranged from 6¢@6¼¢ a pound, with the

56 per cent test held tightly at 12¢@13¢ a pound. The price of the commercial ranges around 22¢@22½¢ a pound, the re-distilled in moderate spot supply at 24¢@24½¢ a pound, and the glacial at 37¢@37½¢ a pound. Spot supplies of most all tests of acetic acid are light, according to advices given by important factors in the New York market, and prices continue to climb. The lower grades are in especially heavy demand from consumers and there is considerable inclination on the part of holders of spot goods to bull the market. The advance on acetic has been material during the interval, but there is a possibility that some shading could be done when buyer and quantity were known. The fact remains, however, that the majority of the large producers are sold up until the first of the year, and spot offerings are heard in comparatively small quantities.

Acid, Muriatic—Considerable business has passed during the week to American and South American consumers, and since it cannot be learned that spot supplies of muriatic are abundant in this market prices are holding steady and firm. Inquiries are heavy for both spot and forward positions, and as the Government is a large buyer at the present time it cannot be expected that prices will decline. Quotations at the close were: The 20 degree, in moderate spot supply at 1½¢@2¢ a pound, and the 22 degree, 2¢@2¼¢ a pound.

Acid, Nitric—Spot and delivery up to the end of September are quoted tightly at 7¼¢@8¼¢ a pound for the 42 degree, with 7¾¢@7½¢ a pound as the prevailing price for the 40 degree. Although the above prices show no material change since the close of the market a week ago, trading has improved considerably and with inquiries in heavier volume the undertone of the local market is decidedly firmer. Nitric is gradually advancing in price as the consumer interest becomes keener. Spot supplies here are not abundant.

Acid, Sulphuric—The 66 degree brimstone is quoted tightly at \$35@36 a ton, on the spot. The advance of pyrite acid noted last week continues to hold at \$32@36 a ton, and the quotation generally heard for the 60 degree pyrite ranges from \$25@26 a ton, f. o. b. Southern works. For several weeks all grades of sulphuric have been advancing, and despite the fact that the above prices reflect virtually the condition of a week ago, there has been no let up in the demand for this product, and according to first hand information prices will score another advance in the near future.

Alums—Spot quotations are: Potassium lump alum 9¢@9½¢ a pound; potassium chrome alum 25¢@28¢ a pound; ammonium lump alum 4½¢@4¾¢ a pound, and ammonium chrome alum 18¢@20¢ a pound. It is stated that several new producers have entered the field and this may account for the lower prices heard on some grades of alums. Trading, nevertheless, is in fairly good volume and with the most important dealers stating that supplies are neither short nor abundant, it may naturally be expected that prices will remain at the above levels. Fluctuations during the week have been brought about chiefly because of dealer speculation rather than because of any additional buying.

Aluminum Sulphate—Considerable business continues in this market, and prevailing prices are 2¢@2¼¢ a pound, (½ per cent iron), while stocks free from iron have been quoted firmly at 3¼¢@3½¢ a pound. Consumer interest is keen and the undertone of the local market is stronger.

Bleaching Powder—This material is weak again. The 27-pound tare on the spot is quoted at 1½¢@2¢ a pound, which is a decided decline from the price noted last week. The 100-pound tare is available now in this market at 3½¢@4¢ a pound, while the general range of prices for spot goods in domestic drums is from 1¾¢@2¢ a pound. There has been little buying interest during the week, and it is stated in reliable quarters that spot stocks are held in large quantities, and on firm bids the above prices could possibly be shaded. There is more interest now in deliveries for over the year of 1918, and a flat figure of 2¢ a pound continues to be heard.

Calcium Acetate—From \$6 to \$6.05 per 100 pounds is the price named for acetate of lime, and the demand continues heavy with no shortage of spot stocks reported.

Large factors in this market report a heavy export call, but the bulk of the business is being handled in American markets.

Copper Sulphate—The local market is firm despite the fact that prices show a slight decline this week. A feature in copper sulphate has been the large amount of dealer trading, and this has caused prices to fluctuate widely. Buying continues heavy and with no inquiries in large volume from foreign consumers there is nothing to indicate any material weakening. The small white crystals are now quoted at $9\frac{1}{2}c@9\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound, while the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol (large), is quoted in moderate quantities at $9\frac{1}{2}c@10c$ a pound, on spot.

Lead Acetate—Lead acetate has been in good demand for some time, and according to inquiries being received the present firm condition will hold. The white crystals are finding a ready market at $15\frac{3}{4}c@16c$ a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in fair volume at prices that range from 14c to 15c a pound.

Magnesite—The strong consumer demand continues from both American and South American users, and there is a brisk movement of stocks, with spot supplies reported light. Quotations in this market are \$40 to \$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and \$50@\$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

Potash, Caustic—A large volume of business has passed during the week at $64\frac{1}{2}c@65\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, and $84c@85c$ a pound for the 88-92 degree material on the spot. A firm condition is reported on the 80-85 per cent, with prices ranging from $82\frac{1}{2}c$ to $85c$ a pound, according to quantity. The New York market has now settled back to a steadier condition after considerable speculation on this material for some time. There is now a strong and constant consumer demand with inquiries heavy.

Potassium Bichromate—The tone of the market is firm and steady, with the material advance noted last week holding unchanged. There is a strong demand for bichromate of potash, and makers are quoting only moderately on the spot or for immediate delivery at 45c to 46c a pound, according to quantity and seller. It is said that considerable business for over the year of 1918 is now being booked.

Potassium Prussiate—A nominal market is reported for spot goods, with the price of the yellow $\$1.20@\1.25 a pound, and the red $\$2.90$ a pound, flat. There is a small quantity of spot red available, but there is some question whether large orders could be filled at this time. There are stocks afloat but the bulk of the cargo has already been sold on contract. The Japanese prussiates have found favor among American consumers and one importer stated that if the demand continues arrangements will be made in Japan to increase the production.

Saltpetre—A steady and strong demand is reported on saltpetre, and prices are unchanged over those of last week. Manufacturers say there is considerable of the foreign goods in this market and the range of prices continues relatively low. A brisk movement of stocks was noted at the close, and the flat price of 28c a pound was heard for the granulated and from 31c to 32c a pound for the crystals. There are no indications that prices will fluctuate materially for some time to come.

Soda Ash—The market is slightly easier on soda ash, but it cannot be learned that spot stocks are in large supply. The prices heard for spot and immediate delivery are around $33\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for stocks in bags and around 4c a pound for stocks in barrels. Future business is being booked in large quantities especially for the first half of 1918.

Soda, Caustic—Following in sympathy with the slight decline in the price of ash caustic is quoted at $9\frac{1}{2}c@10c$ a pound. The market is firm and steady and while no large spot quantities are available small lots could possibly be picked up at the above prices. Forward positions are of more interest to consumers than spot at the present time.

Sodium Bichromate—Spot goods are practically out of the local market and large contracts are now being made for 1918 business. It was noted last week that this material had been subjected to a sudden and material advance of nearly 10c on the pound. While no further advances are reported this week the market is firm and trading is

limited entirely to the quantity of spot available. Prices range from 28c to 29c a pound.

Sodium Nitrate—Another sharp advance is noted on this material. Holders are now asking $6\frac{1}{2}c@6\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound, for the refined, and $\$4.75@\5.00 per hundred, for the 95 per cent, crude. The demand is heavy from consumers everywhere, and further advances are predicted.

NATIONAL RETAIL DRUGGISTS MEET

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists is at present in session at Cleveland, Ohio. The meeting is scheduled to cover a period of five days, from September 17th to 21st inclusive.

The report of the Executive Committee which was rendered last Monday, discussed many matters of importance, among which were activities of pharmacists during the war, Harrison Antinarcotic Law, war revenue measures, price maintenance, publicity, co-operation, and state conventions.

The treasurer reported receipts of \$116,845.54 and disbursements of \$99,779.53, leaving a balance on hand of \$17,066.01. Reports were also rendered Monday by the Committee on National Legislation, the Telephone Committee and the Propaganda Committee.

A cablegram from the American Consul General at London says: "Minister of Munitions forbids purchase or delivery of chrome ore except under permit from Director of Materials, Hotel Victoria. Minister of Munitions has made order that from October 1 no person shall supply, accept, or attempt to obtain delivery of crude benzol, crude naphtha, or light oils containing recoverable quantities of benzol or toluol except under license. Crude benzol and crude naphtha mean such as are obtained by distillation of coal tar or extracted from coal gas. Light oils mean light oils obtained by distillation of coal tar. Applications for licenses should be addressed to Director Raw Materials, Department of Explosives, Storeys Gate, Westminster."

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Alkanet Root, \$1.35	Oil, Mustard, Essential, 20c
Cannabis Indica Herb, 75c	Peppermint, New York, 25c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 5c	Hotchkiss, 45c
Cubeb Berries, 15c	Western, 35c
Guaiacal Liquid, 5c	Spearmint, Pure, 20c
Malva Flowers, Blue, Small, 30c	Tar, U.S.P., 10c

Declined

Acid, Benzoic, 45c	Oil, Linseed, Boiled, 20c
Aloes, Curacao, 10c	Raw, 20c
Balsam, Tolu, 5c	Sarsaparilla Root, 20c
Coriander, 7c	Sodium Benzoate, 35c

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	15	22
do preferred	48	55
Barrett Company	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
do preferred	101	106
Ry-Products Coke	150	156
Casain Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	34	38
Dow Chemical .....	...	240
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas, New	43	47
General Chemical	190	210
do preferred	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grasselli Chemical	200	220
Grasselli Chemical	200	220
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	215	240
Merrimac Chemical	85	88
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	15	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	100	110
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
Rollin Chemical	58	60
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	225	240
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical .....	...	135
Solvay Process	290	310
Standard Chemical	90	95

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PRICE CHANGES IN COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES

Inquiries from Washington and Good Consumer Demand Keep Market Firm with Upward Tendency—Arrivals of Imported Stocks are Light.

A firm and steady condition is reported in colors and dyestuffs. Indications are that buying will be heavy, as inquiries are being received in large volume concerning the amount of spot stocks. Where price changes have occurred the tendency has been upward, and where no important fluctuations have been reported the undertone remains firm. It is reported that the export demand continues strong, but with the high rate of insurance coupled with a general shortage of steamer bottoms, holders in this market seem inclined to do the bulk of their trading with American consumers. On varieties of stocks that are imported, a general complaint is heard from every quarter that arrivals are light and uncertain.

The demand for imported alumen continues strong and with spot supplies light, prices are holding steady and firm. There is little spot archil available in this market. The export demand for this material continues heavy, and with American consumers showing a lively interest prices remain firm and at about the same level as last week. The general range of prices for spot and nearby cochineal have not fluctuated during the interval. Nothing new is reported from any source in the cutch situation. Holders are quoting firmly at prices that prevailed last week.

Not much divi divi is available. Spot gambier is held in light supply, the demand, especially for export is strong, and steady, and holders find little trouble in disposing of supplies to either American or foreign buyers. Prices are firm and quotably unchanged over those of last week. No important changes have been reported in either indigo or sumac, and trading is limited almost entirely to the quantities of spot stocks available. All logwood of every grade, the sticks as well as the chips has advanced and business is brisk. Spot stocks are light and owing to the scarcity of steamer bottoms many transactions are being made at primary shipping points, buyer's risk. The United States Government is a large buyer of fustic, importers are having considerable trouble in meeting the demand, and naturally prices are advancing.

Coal tar derivatives have been subjected to a number of price changes during the week. Dealer trading has been brisk and considerable business has passed to consumers. It is stated that a number of intermediates in the general list have been attracting attention from Washington recently.

Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids continue in good demand, and the market is holding steady. Aniline oil and salts are in fairly good demand. Benzidine is lower. Dinitrotoluol shows an advance due to Government buying. The situation on para-amidophenol is unchanged, but the market is firm. Benzol is moving in good volume toward consumers. Betanaphthol is in good demand, and prices show an advance for immediate delivery in small quantities. Dealers are booking large orders now on account of contract, for this material. With spot supplies light on toluidine and toluol, and in the face of a good demand, forward positions are of chief concern with the market advancing.

Alumen—There continues a heavy buying interest in all alumen, but trading is greatly restricted on account of light supplies, especially the imported Chinese egg, and importers are quoting firmly at \$1@\$.110 a pound. The price of the domestic blood ranges from 50c@52c a pound, while the imported is quoted at 58c@61c a pound.

Archil—Concentrated archil is in good demand, and prices are holding at 21c and up to 26c a pound, with only small quantities quoted available in this market. The triple is quoted at 18c@20c a pound, while the double is steady and unchanged at around 15c a pound, as the inside figure.

Cochineal—The export and domestic demand for cochineal is heavy, and most holders in this market are asking a flat price of 60c a pound for spot goods.

Cutch—The tone of the New York market remains steady and firm. Spot quotations at the close were: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c@13c a pound, the liquid 8½c@9c a pound, and the tablets from 10c@12c a pound. A strong and steady call is reported for cutch and while spot stocks are not in abundant supply, no shortage has been reported.

Divi Divi—The quotation for spot and nearby divi divi ranges from \$70@\$.71 a ton, and practically no large business has passed during the week at less than these prices. This article is firm and very scarce on spot. Much interest now centers on forward positions, but nominal quotations are being made at almost the same price as spot goods.

Gambier—A strong demand is noticed for all grades of gambier and holders continue decidedly bullish. Spot supplies are held in comparatively light volume and for this reason the condition at the close was strong and prices were ruling high. Prevailing prices are: Common 15½c@16c a pound, (shipment possibly 15½c a pound); the 25 per cent tan, 10c@10½c a pound; cubes No. 1, 23c@24c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c a pound, as the inside, and up to 22½c a pound, as the maximum quotation.

Indigo—Around 30c@32c a pound is the quotation heard for spot wool indigo, with 50c@54c a pound as the prevailing price for the spot cotton. The shipments to South America are causing a shortage of spot stocks. There has been considerable dealer speculation in this material during the week.

Logwood—The reasons given for the material advance in logwood are the difficulties in securing steamer space for the movement of stocks from primary points, and the better demand. Little is held in New York for immediate delivery and a number of importers are now selling on dock, Mobile, Ala. The price of logwood chips ranges from 3c@3½c a pound. The Mexican sticks (Campeache) are quoted at around \$46 a ton, on dock Mobile, and around \$50@\$.52 a ton, New York. From a number of directions the Hayti grade of sticks is quoted as high as \$46 a ton on the spot, although one importer said a quantity was available at \$42 a ton. The 51 degree extract was quoted moderately at the close at 15c a pound flat.

Fustic—A number of orders for spot stocks are going unfilled, including, it is stated, some from Washington. All fustic is scarce and immediately upon arrival of stocks the goods go into consumption. For the solid extract, prices range from 24c@25c a pound, and for the chips 4½c@5c a pound. Fustic sticks continue to be held tightly at \$47@\$.48 a ton, with some importers asking as high as \$49 a ton, flat.

Sumac—There is a good demand for sumac and the market continues firm. Nominal quotations are heard on the Sicilian, 27 per cent tan, at \$85@\$.87 a ton. The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent tan, is quoted in moderate spot quantities at \$50@\$.59 a ton, with stocks afloat at about the same figure.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—Refined naphthionic acid is in good demand with inquiries being received in heavy volume from all directions. The spot quotation for the refined ranges around \$1.80@\$.1.85 a pound, with \$1.40@\$.1.50 a pound prevailing for the crude, f. o. b. works. It was reported that makers are now increasing their output and with the undertone of the local market decidedly firmer, much activity is expected.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Following in sympathy with the improvement noted in naphthionic acid, sulphanilic is in heavier demand, although prices have not materially changed. It is stated that new uses are being found for this acid as a substitute for the acids that have been reported scarce, and manufacturers are making preparations to take care of the expected heavier demand. Prices for spot goods range from 24c@35c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The New York market is not particularly active on the oil, and although, at the prices now being offered, there is no profit for some makers, in the absence of important demand there is much inclina-

tion on the part of holders to sell at the present time. The price heard for spot goods is 28c a pound, drums included, with 26½c@27c a pound for spot oil, drums extra. There is a fair demand for salts, some sellers offering supplies at 32¾c a pound, although others demand 33c and even higher for smaller business.

Benzidine—The price of the base remains at \$1.85@ \$1.95 a pound, while the sulphate is held in moderate quantities at \$1.50@ \$1.60 a pound. The tone of the local market while firm is not as active as it was a week ago, as the drop in sulphate would indicate. The quantity of spot benzidine available in this market is not large, but thus far orders have been filled promptly.

Naphthalene—From 9c@9½c a pound is the price for the flake, while the price for spot balls ranges all the way from 11c@13c a pound depending on seller and quantity. The demand continues strong with no shortage of supplies reported.

Dinitrotoluol—Firmness is reported on every hand and most holders are now asking 60c a pound as a flat quotation. This is an advance over the prevailing quotation of last week. Consumers are showing additional interest, and holders are inclined to be somewhat bullish.

Para-amidophenol—A fair volume of business is noticed and inquiries continue heavy. Spot base is offered in this market at \$4.50 a pound, flat, with the price of the spot hydrochloride ranging around \$5.00 a pound.

Para-nitraniline—Nothing of importance has occurred in this article, and sellers quote at practically unchanged prices. The figure for nearby delivery ranges from \$1.10 @ \$1.15 a pound, with the price for delivery over a period on contract around \$1.00 a pound. There is a possibility that these quotations may be shaded on firm bids.

Para-phenylenediamine—From a minimum of \$4.00 up to \$6.00 are the prices quoted for this product, depending on seller and quantity and quality of goods. For delivery over the balance of this year one order was booked at \$5.50, for small deliveries.

Benzol—This market is steady with prices holding firm on benzol. Sellers continue to quote at 51c@53c a gallon for spot stocks in car lots. There is a stronger undertone as consumers are now directing considerable attention to forward positions. The advance noted last week in the 90 per cent material is unchanged and the quotation on the spot is 53c@54c a gallon.

Betanaphthol—From 85c@90c a pound is the price heard for the sublimed for future and nearby delivery. The technical is quoted at 62c@65c a pound in small quantities, and 60c a pound in ton lots. The figure named for the U. S. P. is \$1.25 a pound. The inquiry seems to center mostly in the sublimed material and supplies are relatively light.

Dinitrophenol—The market remains steady but quiet on dinitrophenol and nothing new has developed during the week. From 54c@55c a pound is the price generally heard. There is some inquiry but unless additional business soon develops it is thought that prices will decline.

Toluidine—Prices have advanced on a heavy demand and light stocks. On contract the para is quoted at \$2.00 a pound and up. It is stated that dealers are having much difficulty in filling orders promptly. Spot and nearby ortho is quoted at 95c@ \$1.00 a pound.

Toluol—The price named now for toluol is \$1.80@ \$1.90 a pound, which is an advance over the quotation of last week. The inquiry is heavy and consumers are looking for spot goods, which are said to be extremely light.

By a decision of February 26, 1917, it is provided that all edible oils and fats imported into Argentina must be subjected to an analysis by the national chemical laboratories before they are cleared through the customhouses. The presentation of a certificate from the laboratories, certifying to the edible nature of the oils and fats is made a condition for customs clearance. The fees for analysis are those prescribed by law No. 9645, of February 10, 1915, and amount to 5 pesos paper (\$2.12) for each 2,500 kilos or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25339—A man who has just returned from Argentina and who will be in the United States for a short time, desires to secure an agency for a firm in that country for the sale of laundry and toilet soaps, cottonseed oil, chemicals.

25340—A company in Italy wishes to purchase coal tar, or gas coal pitch in large quantities. This product is the refuse obtained from distilling coal for gas manufacturing, and should be dried. For payment, credit will be opened in American bank. The tar or pitch should be shipped loose and preferably "in ballast." Correspondence may be in English. References.

25351—A foreign Government desires to purchase a chemical laboratory outfit to be used in connection with public instruction in chemistry or physics, and for analyzing food, drugs, and other products. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York or San Francisco. Goods should be very securely packed. Full information should be submitted. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

25352—A man in Spain is in the market for pitch for manufacturing tar, also manufactured tar. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25353—An agency is desired by a man in Argentina for the sale of aniline colors. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25358—An agency is desired by a man in Spain for the sale of automobile varnishes. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. He also wishes to make outright purchases. Payment will be made upon receipt of goods. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

25361—An agency is desired by a man in Argentina for the sale of pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25361—An agency is desired by a man in Argentina for the sale of pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25365—A man in Cuba wishes to secure an agency for the sale of blueing, candles, rosin, soap, soap ingredients, oils, paper, etc. Payment will be made by sight draft with documents attached at presentation on arrival of goods. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25369—An agency is desired by a man in Argentina for the sale of drugs and medicines, and complete line of supplies sold by druggists. Quotations may be made f. o. b. He also desires to make outright purchases. He would like to be allowed 30 days' credit on purchases, if possible. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Chonon Bernstein, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Drugs and chemicals. L. Scott, C. and E. Bernstein, 253 West 112th Street, New York.

Straight Line Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. To manufacture chemicals and polishes. G. H. Bensen, R. A. Van Vechten, N. H. Phillips, 206 Broadway, New York City.

East St. Louis Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$4,500,000. To make, sell and deal in and with chemicals, dyes, paints, etc. W. S. Randall, F. A. Armstrong, C. M. Egner, all of Wilmington, Del.

C. Berthel & Co., Manhattan; capital \$10,000. To deal in chemicals, drugs, Chinese articles, etc. C. H. Berthel, R. Weller, A. Sharp, 1457 Broadway, New York.

Dicks, David & Heller Co., Manhattan; capital \$40,000. To make dyes and dyestuffs. W. B. Walsh and R. H. Miller, Brooklyn, H. Rothkowitz and M. E. Schaefer, New York.

Lawton Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$20,000. Drugs. Howard W. Carpenter, August B. Houser, Andrew J. Deler, Albert C. Fritz and Frank H. Hoffman.

The Lavine-Gerson Drug Company, Cleveland, O., capital \$10,000. General drug business. Morris M. Gerson, A. S. Lavine, S. S. Lavine, Julius Bloomberg and H. H. Kraus.

Atlantic and Pacific Safety Explosives Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital \$1,500,000. To make, sell and deal in and with all kinds of powder and explosives, etc. W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, all of Wilmington, Del.

Riverside Adhesive Products, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Adhesive substances. Harry W. Westenberg, Israel E. Ikelheimer, Irwin M. Ikelheimer.

Dissolutions—Northern Pyrites Co., Manhattan.

HEYMANS & SEVERINO DISSOLVE

Heymans & Severino, formerly of 120 Broadway and now at 220 Broadway, announce the dissolution of the partnership. The business will be continued by Edgar Heymans, who has taken over the assets and liabilities. A. J. Severino retires. Mr. Heymans will conduct an exporting, importing and general commission business.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. ....lb.	—	55
*Acetone	lb.	35 — 36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Acetylsalicylic Acid, bulk ..lb.	—	3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	3.60
Aconitine, 1/2-oz. vials	ea.	2.00 — 2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.62 — .63
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	4.00 — 4.32
190 proof, U. S. P. ....gal.	4.32 — 4.34	
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof ..gal.	4.36 — 4.38	
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....gal	1.10 — 1.12	
97 p.c. ....gal.	1.15 — 1.17	
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	1.00 — 1.01
*188 proof	gal.	1.02 — 1.03
Aldehyde, Acet. ....lb.	—	2.35
Almonds, bitter	lb.	30 — 32
Sweet	lb.	28 — 29
Meal	lb.	30 — 31
Alon, U. S. P., powd. ....lb.	—	1.15
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	80 — 90
*Metallic	lb.	2.20
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	—	35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00 — 13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00 — 29.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ..lb.	80 — 85	
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. ..lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran. ....lb.	65 — 66	
Carb.Dom. U.S.P.kegs,powd ..lb.	17 — 18	
Resub., Cubes	lb.	33
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15
Iodide	lb.	4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	7.00
Muriate, C. P. ....lb.	—	45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....lb.	25 — 26	
Gran. ....lb.	—	54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	1.15
Persulphate	lb.	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	50 — 60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60 — 1.63
*Amyl Acetate, bulk	lb.	5.25 — 6.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	27 — 28
Needle powder	lb.	16 — 17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	50 — 53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	22.00 — 23.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride ..oz.	—	31.20
Area Nuts	lb.	13 — 15
Powdered	lb.	18 — 19
Argols	lb.	16 — 18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	64 — 69
White	lb.	16 — 16 1/2
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. 1-oz vials oz.	—	77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P. 1-oz vials oz.	—	71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	28 — 30
*Barium Carb. prec., pure ..lb.	—	35
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	1.20
*Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	6.55
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.50 — 2.55
*St. Thomas	gal.	3.00 — 3.05
*Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	gal.	—
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal.	—	23
Wood bbls. ....gal.	—	26
*Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.		
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.v.v. oz.	2.50 — 3.00	
Reta Naphthol (see Intermediates)		
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P. ....lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate	lb.	3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	3.25
Subgallate	lb.	3.25
*Nominal.		

Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals ..lb.	0.75 — 0.76		
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs. ....lb.	0.08 — 0.08 1/2		
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	0.075 — 0.076		
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	—	76	
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	0.05 — 0.06	
*Imported	lb.	25 — 29	
Cadmium Bromide, crystals ..lb.	—	4.20	
Iodide	lb.	5.10	
Metal sticks	lb.	2.15	
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00 — 11.50	
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70 — 12.00	
Citrated, U. S. P. ....lb.	7.00 — 7.50		
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.40
Calcium Glycero-phosphate ..lb.	—	2.25	
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. ....lb.	1.00 — 1.05		
Iodide	lb.	4.60 — 4.65	
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	34 — 35	
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk ..lb.	—	79 1/2	
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	80 1/2
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	76
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	81 1/2
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	81 1/2
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	80
*Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb.slabs ..lb.	75 — 79		
Monohydrated	lb.	2.50 — 2.55	
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05 — 1.10	
Powdered	lb.	1.15 — 1.20	
Russian	lb.	4.45 — 4.60	
Powdered	lb.	4.75 — 4.80	
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	0.65 — 0.7	
Gasein, C. P. ....lb.	44 — 50		
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	60 — 61	
Chalk, prec. light, English ..lb.	0.045 — 0.05		
Heavy	lb.	0.034 — 0.04	
Chloral Hydrate 25-lb. jars ..lb.	—	1.65	
Charcoal Willow, powdered ..lb.	06 — 06 1/2		
Wood, powdered	lb.	0.65 — 0.7	
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	30 — 35	
Chloroform	lb.	—	83
Chrysarobin, U. S. P. ....lb.	6.50 — 12.00		
Cinchonidin, Alk. ....oz.	—	1.21	
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals ..oz.	—	66	
Sulphate	oz.	—	46
Cinnabar	lb.	3.45	
Civet	oz.	1.95 — 2.20	
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) ..lb.	44 — 48		
Oleate	oz.	84 — 95	
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	8.00	
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	8.25	
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	27 — 28	
Boxes	lb.	32 — 35	
Cases, fingers	lb.	37 — 38	
Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials ..oz.	—	12.55	
1/4 oz. vials	oz.	—	12.75
Bulk	oz.	—	12.50
Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	11.35
1/4 oz. vials	oz.	—	11.50
Bulk	oz.	—	11.30
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials ..oz.	—	9.45	
1/4 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.65
Bulk	oz.	—	9.40
Sulphate, 1 oz., vials ..oz.	—	10.05	
1/4 oz., vials	oz.	—	10.25
Bulk	oz.	—	10.05
Collodion, U. S. P. ....lb.	38 — 40		
Flexible, U. S. P. ....lb.	44 — 46		
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ..lb.	25 — 26		
Pulp, U. S. P. ....lb.	36 — 37		
*Spanish Apples	lb.	51 — 54	
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ..lb.	35 — 60		
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c. ....lb.	—	1.50	
Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	79 — 1.00	
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	18.50 — 19.50	
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P. ....lb.	—	50	
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.	—	49 1/2	
Cresosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90 — 2.00	
*Carbonate	lb.	7.55 — 8.45	
Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb.	32 — 33		
*Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste ..lb.	34 — 36		
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.12 — 1.22	
Small	lb.	85 — 89	
French	lb.	34 — 38	
Dextrin, Corn, bags 100 lbs. ....lb.	—	5.90	
*Fenol, Domestic	lb.	69 — 10	
*Imported	lb.	13 — 14	
Dover's Powder, U. S. P. ....lb.	4.90 — 5.00		
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	30 — 50	
Reeds	lb.	2.35 — 2.40	
*Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials ..ea.	—	2.75	
5 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.05

Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 5-gr.v. ea.	—	1.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	1.85
*Nominal.		
Epsem Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74 — .75
Spanish	lb.	.72 — .74
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	— .35
Washed	lb.	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34 — 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16 — .17
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	80 — 1.05	
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.55 — 1.60
*Gold	lb.	— 1.70
*Glucose	100 lbs.	2.75 — 2.90
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.64 — .64 1/2
C. P. in cans	lb.	.65 — .66
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.65 — .66
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.51 — .51 1/2
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.46 — .46 1/2
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.95 — 4.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00 — 16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18 — .20
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	6.45 — 7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.90 — .95
*Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.36 — .38
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime ..	lb.	.24 — .26
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	gross	— 6.75
12-oz. bottles	gross	— 15.25
16 oz. bottles	gross	— 18.75
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans ..lb.	2.63 — 2.75	
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25 — 17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.30 — 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	— 5.60
Crystals	lb.	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25 — 2.27
Iodide	lb.	— 4.30
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15 — .29
Isinglass, American	lb.	.81 — .82
Russian	lb.	4.10 — 4.20
Kamala, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02 — .03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	1.45 — 1.54
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31 — .36
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41 — .46
Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	45 — 50	
Chloride	lb.	55 — 60
Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24 — .30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	lb.	.51 — .56
Lupulin, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.60 — 1.65	
Carbonate	lb.	1.25 — 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00 — 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.45 — 3.00	
*Lycopodium, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.30 — 2.35	
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs. ....lb.	.20 — .21	
Glycero-phosphate	lb.	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Iodide	oz.	— 45
Oxide, tins light	lb.	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30 — 1.37
*Sulphate, Epsem Salts, crystals	lb.	— .24
*U. S. P., 100 lbs. ....lb.	4.00 — 4.25	
Manganese Glycero-phos	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.35 — 2.40
Iodide s. v. ....oz.	—	.45
*Peroxide	lb.	.70 — .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62 — .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.75 — .76
Sorts	lb.	.34 — .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.05 — 3.10
*Recryst	lb.	3.95 — 4.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.	—	112.00
Bisulphate	lb.	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	— .83
Powdered	lb.	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....lb.	—	.86
50 p.c. ....lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	— .91
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. ..lb.	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	— 4.25
Red	lb.	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	— 2.25
*Nominal.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal ..lb.	12.00	-14.00
Milk, powdered ..lb.	.16	-.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.19	-.20
Morphine, Aset. 1/2-oz. v. ...oz.	..	-12.10
Hydrochlor. 3/4-oz. v. 1-oz. box oz.	..	-12.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans ..oz.	..	-11.80
1-oz. vials ..oz.	..	-11.85
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes oz.	..	-12.05
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..oz.	..	-12.10
Diacetyl, Alk., 1/2-oz. v. ...oz.	..	-16.25
Hydrochloride, 1/2-oz. v. ...oz.	..	-14.75
Ethyl Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v. oz.	..	-17.05
*Moss, Iceland ..lb.	.35	-.40
Irish ..lb.	.10	-.11
Musk, pods, Cab. ....oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonquin ..oz.	20.00	-20.25
Grain Cab ..oz.	20.00	-20.00
Tonquin ..oz.	29.25	-29.75
Druggists ..oz.	27.50	-28.00
Synthetic ..lb.	11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, flake ..lb.	.09 1/2	-.10
Balls ..lb.	.10	-.10 1/2
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	..	-.22
Sulphate ..lb.	.27	-.29
Nux Vomica, whole ..lb.	.12	-.13
Powdered ..lb.	.16 1/2	-.17
*Opium, cases ..lb.	..	-30.00
*Jobbing lots ..lb.	..	-30.00
*Granular ..lb.	..	-30.00
*Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	..	-30.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P. ....lb.	1.50	-1.55
Papain ..lb.	3.45	-3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	3.00	-3.50
Paris Green, kegs ..lb.	.40	-.42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.04 1/4	-.04 1/2
Cream ..lb.	.07 1/4	-.08
Lily white ..lb.	.09 1/2	-.10
Snow white ..lb.	.13	-.14
*Phenolphthalein ..lb.	15.50	-16.50
Phosphorus, yellow ..lb.	1.75	-2.05
Red ..lb.	1.20	-1.25
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. vials, gr.	..	-.15
Piperin ..lb.	13.00	-18.00
Poppy Heads ..lb.	.80	-.82
Potassium acetate ..oz.	1.25	-1.26
Bicarb ..lb.	1.40	-1.45
Bisulphate ..lb.	.45	-.45
C. P. ....lb.	.75	-.80
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ..lb.	1.35	-1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.) ..lb.	1.50	-1.51
Citrate, bulk ..lb.	1.51	..
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	..	-1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk ..oz.	2.15	-2.20
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	2.90	-2.95
Lactophosphate ..oz.	..	-.25
Chromic ..lb.	.18	-.20
Salicylate ..lb.	2.90	-2.95
Sulphate, C. P. ....lb.	1.11	-1.16
Tartrate, powdered ..lb.	1.31	-1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins. oz.	..	-.75
50-oz. tins ..oz.	..	-.75 1/2
25-oz. tins ..oz.	..	-.76
5-oz. tins ..oz.	..	-.77
1-oz. tins ..oz.	..	-.80
Second Hands ..oz.	.80	-.81
*Amsterdam ..oz.	.75	-.76
*German ..oz.	.75	-.76
*Java ..oz.	.75	-.76
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	..	-.80
Sulphate, tins ..oz.	..	-.40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. ..lb.	12.00	-13.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	..	-.57
Powdered, bbs ..lb.	.40	-.40 1/2
Rose Water, triple dist. dem lb.	7.00	-7.20
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls. ..lb.	.02 1/2	-.04
*Saccharin, U. S. P., soluble ..lb.	39.00	-40.00
U. S. P., Insoluble ..lb.	46.50	-47.00
Safrol ..lb.	..	..
Salicin, bulk ..lb.	16.00	-16.75
Salol, powd. 5-lb. carton, U. S. P. lb.	..	-.197
Sandalwood ..lb.	.18	-.19
Ground ..lb.	.20	-.22
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P. ..lb.	46.50	-46.75
Powdered ..lb.	47.15	-47.75
Scammony, resin ..lb.	2.50	-2.30
Powdered ..lb.	2.70	-3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ..lb.	.30	-.30 1/2
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots ..oz.	..	-.65
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) ..oz.	.41	-.42
Oxide ..oz.	.96	-1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.27	-.28
Marseilles, white ..lb.	.18	-.19
Green, pure ..lb.	.17	-.18
Ordinary ..lb.	.12	-.13
Nominal ..	..	..

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.16	-.16 1/2
Ordinary ..lb.	.11	-.12
Sodium, Acetate, U. S. P., gran. lb.	.25	-.29
Benzoate, gran., U. S. P. ....lb.	2.00	-2.25
Bicarb. U. S. P., powd, bbls. lb.	..	-.03 1/2
Bromide, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	-.60
Caodylate ..oz.	2.50	-3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst. ....lb.	..	-.85
Granular, U. S. P. ....lb.	..	-.95
Glycerophosphate, crystals ..lb.	2.65	-2.70
Hypophosphite, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.10	-1.15
Iodide ..lb.	..	-4.50
Phosphate, U. S. P., gran. ....lb.	..	-.13
Recrystallized ..lb.	.17	-.18
Dried ..lb.	.25	-.26
Salicylate, U. S. P. ....lb.	..	-1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ..lb.	..	-.12
Tungstate ..lb.	..	-1.50
Spermaceti, blocks ..lb.	.24	-.25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	-.55
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.47	-.50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	.48	-.49
Ether Comp. ....lb.	..	-1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags ..cwt.	5.55	-5.58
Potato, granulated ..lb.	.13 1/2	-.14
*Storax, liquid, cases ..lb.	6.75	-7.25
Strontium Acetate ..lb.	1.25	-1.65
Bromide, gran. ....lb.	..	-.86
Iodide ..lb.	..	-3.65
Nitrate ..lb.	.47	-.62
Salicylate, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.25	-1.30
Strychnine Alk., cryst., 1/2 gal. oz.	..	-2.35
Acetate ..oz.	..	-2.35
Nitrate ..oz.	..	-2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk ..oz.	..	-2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered ..lb.	.42	-.43
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots ..oz.	1.25	-1.50
Sulphonethylnmethane, U. S. P. lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. ..lb.	13.40	-14.40
Sulphur, bbls. roll ..100 lbs.	3.70	-4.00
Flour ..100 lbs.	3.85	-4.15
Flowers ..100 lbs.	4.00	-4.50
Precipitated (Lac) ..lb.	.30	-.35
Washed ..lb.	.08	-.10
Tamarinds ..lb.	.08	-.09
*Kegs ..per keg	4.00	-4.50
Tar, Barbadoes ..gal.	.90	-1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.	..	-.85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.62	-.65
Casks ..lb.	.58	-.59
Terpin Hydrate ..lb.	.56	-.60
Terpineol ..lb.	.75	-.90
Thymol, crystals, U. S. P. ..lb.	..	-23.40
Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	..	-19.65
Tin crystals, bbls. ....lb.	.39	-.39 1/2
Bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	.18 1/4	-.19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	.64 1/2	-.65
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	..	..
Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	3.75	-3.80
Artificial ..lb.	.13	-.14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	..	..
*Vanillin ..oz.	.67	-.70
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	.80	-.85
Zinc Carbonate ..lb.	.23	-.24
Chloride ..lb.	.16	-.17
Iodide ..lb.	..	-3.25
Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.45	-.75
Oxide, Amer. Process ..lb.	1.04	-1.05 1/2
Permanganate ..lb.	4.75	-5.00
Salicylate ..lb.	..	-3.25
C. P. ....lb.	.15	-.18
Sulphate ..lb.	.06 1/2	-.07

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c. ....lb.	10 1/4	-.11
*Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys ..lb.	.37	-.37 1/2
*Benzoic, from gum ..lb.	7.25	-7.50
ex Toluol ..lb.	3.60	-3.75
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	13 1/4	-13 1/4
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	13 1/4	-13 1/4
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....lb.	1.45	-1.50
Camphoric ..lb.	4.35	-4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P., drs. lb.	.43	-.50
1-lb. bottles ..lb.	.48	-.55
5-lb. bottles ..lb.	.46	-.50
50 to 100-lb. tins ..lb.	.45	-.49
Chrysophanic ..lb.	6.20	-6.35
Nominal ..	..	..

Citric crystals, bbls ..lb.	.72	-.75
Powder ..lb.	.72 1/2	-.75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.10	-1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c. ....lb.	1.26	-1.50
German ..lb.	..	..
Formic, 75 p.c., tech. ....lb.	.40	-.45
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk ..lb.	1.50	-1.55
Glycerophosphoric ..lb.	3.45	-5.00
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150 ..oz.	.25	-.30
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	.740	-2.45
Hydrocyanic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.35	-.40
Dilute 3 p.c. ....lb.	.20	-.25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	2.05	-2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....lb.	.53	-.55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. ....lb.	3.40	-3.45
Iolydic, C. P. ....lb.	6.90	-7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.01 1/2	-.02
Nitric, C. P., 42 deg. carboys lb.	.07 1/4	-.08 1/2
Nitro Muriatic ..lb.	.20	-.20
Osic, purified ..lb.	.23	-.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls ..lb.	.48	-.52
Picric, kegs ..lb.	..	-1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....lb.	.65	-.75
Pyrogallic, resublimed ..lb.	3.15	-3.25
Crystals, bottles ..lb.	2.95	-3.15
Pyroigneous, purified ..lb.	..	-.06
Crude ..gal.	12 1/2	-.15
Salicylate, bulk, U. S. P. ....lb.	.80	-1.50
Stearic, Triple pressed ..lb.	.25	-.27
Sulphuric, C. P. ....lb.	.07	-.08
Sulphurous ..lb.	.03	-.05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk ..lb.	1.30	-1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	.78	-.81 1/2
Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	.77 1/2	-.79 1/2

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter ..lb.	15.00	-16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces ..lb.	5.15	-5.30
Free from chlorine ..lb.	5.60	-6.00
Amber, crude ..lb.	1.40	-1.55
Rectified ..lb.	1.70	-1.95
Anise ..lb.	1.05	-1.10
Bay ..lb.	..	-2.30
*Bergamot ..lb.	6.00	-6.50
Bisulphur ..lb.	3.05	-3.50
Bois de Rose ..lb.	4.50	-4.80
Cade ..lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs. ..lb.	.80	-.90
Camphor, heavy gravity ..lb.	.12	-.15
Japanese, white ..lb.	.16	-.18
Caraway ..lb.	8.00	-8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	1.35	-1.40
Lead Free ..lb.	1.45	-1.50
Redistilled, U. S. P. ....lb.	..	-1.95
Cedar Leaf ..lb.	.85	-1.00
Cedar Wood ..lb.	..	-1.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..lb.	20.00	-23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums ..lb.	.57	-.60
Java ..lb.	.85	-.95
Cloves, cans ..lb.	2.50	-2.55
Bottles ..lb.	2.55	-2.60
Copaiba ..lb.	1.00	-1.05
Coriander ..lb.	14.00	-15.00
Cubebs ..lb.	6.75	-7.00
Cumin ..lb.	4.50	-4.60
Erigeron ..lb.	1.50	-1.75
Eucalyptus, Australian ..lb.	.65	-.75
Fennel, sweet ..lb.	4.50	-5.50
Geranium, rose, African ..lb.	5.50	-6.00
Bourbon ..lb.	5.25	-5.50
*Turkish ..lb.	3.75	-4.00
Ginger ..lb.	8.00	-8.50
*Gingergrass ..lb.	1.80	-2.10
Hemlock ..lb.	.95	-1.05
Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	15.60	-16.00
Twice rect. ....lb.	17.00	-18.00
Wood ..lb.	2.00	-2.50
Lavender flowers ..lb.	4.90	-5.40
Spike ..lb.	.90	-1.10
Garden ..lb.	.75	-1.00
Lemon, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.10	-1.20
Lemongrass ..lb.	1.40	-1.45
Limes, Expressed ..lb.	6.50	-7.00
Distilled ..lb.	2.50	-3.20
Linaloe ..lb.	3.00	-3.50
Mace, distilled ..lb.	1.55	-1.60
*Maleforn ..lb.	13.00	-15.00
*Mustard, natural ..lb.	25.25	-26.25
Artificial ..lb.	23.00	-25.00
Neroli, bigarade ..lb.	60.00	-75.00
Petale ..lb.	70.00	-80.00
Artificial ..lb.	22.00	-26.00
Nutmeg ..lb.	1.55	-1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..lb.	2.50	-2.80
Sweet, West Indian ..lb.	2.65	-2.80
Italian, sweet ..lb.	3.00	-3.25
Origanum ..lb.	.31	-.32
*Patchouli ..lb.	26.00	-28.00
Pennyroyal, American ..lb.	1.80	-1.90
Imported ..lb.	1.25	-1.50
Nominal ..	..	..

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Pine Needles	oz.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	23.00	— 25.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Saffron	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.30	— 11.50
*West Indian	lb.	6.45	— 7.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Spearmint	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Spruce	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Tansy	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
White, French	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Heavy	lb.	4.30	— 4.55
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	.80	— .90
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormseed	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	— 24.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	10.50	— 11.75
Pepper, black	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .95
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	.92	— .97
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.15	— .17
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.42	— .45
Broken	lb.	.35	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.38	— .40
*Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.02	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.16	— .18
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.16	— .18
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bds.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .08
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.13	— .14
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .14
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15
*Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .51
Soap, whole	lb.	.15	— .15
Cut	lb.	.10	— .10
Crushed	lb.	.39	— .40
Tonga	lb.	.34	— .36
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.14	— .16
of Tree	lb.	.08	— .10
Willow, Black	lb.	.11	— .14
White	lb.	.06	— .06
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .04
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03	— .04

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.29	— .31
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.57	— .59
Para	lb.	.65	— .69
Surinam	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Cuts	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
South American	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.09	— .10
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.19	— .22
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08
Poke	lb.	.12	— .15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.06	— .06
Saw Palmetto	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Sloe	lb.	.04	— .05
Sumac	lb.	2.35	— 2.50

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	3.50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
*Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.38	— .41
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.47	— .49
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
*Mullein	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Patchouli	lb.	.52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	— .46
*Valencia	lb.	11.60	— 11.70
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	11.60	— 11.70

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.30	— .32
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.54	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .63
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.48	— .50
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.72	— .73
Damar Batavia	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .61
Myrrh, select	lb.	.34	— .35
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Siftings	lb.	.29	— .30
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.45	— .47
Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Alepp, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Nominal.	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmory	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bonaset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20
Corn Silk	lb.	.09	— .10
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.59	— .64
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	1.15	— 1.24
Horehound	lb.	.18	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.09	— .09
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.55	— .56
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.32	— .34
French	lb.	.06	— .08
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .17
Peppermint, American	lb.	.09	— .10
Pichi	lb.	.08	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.55	— .60
Grinding	lb.	.18	— .23
Creek	lb.	.12	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.25	— .25
Savory	lb.	.75	— .80
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.44	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .43
Tinnevely	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.05	— .05
St. John's Wort	lb.	.04	— .04
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .10
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .09
French	lb.	.11	— .12
Uva Urai	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06	— .07

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.95	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.49	— .59
Whole	lb.	.28	— .36
Angelica, American	lb.	.70	— .90
*German	lb.	.50	— .58
Arnica	lb.	.07	— .07
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12
Bambo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.14	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.12	— .13
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13
*Nominal.	lb.	.12	— .13

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	—	.27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	—	.49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	—	.29
American	lb.	.18	—	.26
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Blue	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	—	.16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cranebill see Geranium.				
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	—	.40
American	lb.	—	—	.37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	—	.70
Echinacea	lb.	.39	—	.41
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.11
Galangal	lb.	.13	—	.15
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Gentian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Powdered	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	—	.20
Bleached	lb.	.20	—	.22
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	—	4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	—	6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	—	6.70
Southern	lb.	5.50	—	7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	6.30	—	5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.70	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.46
*Imported	lb.	.24	—	.26
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.65	—	2.70
Rio	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.18	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.25
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.42	—	.46
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	—	5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	—	.16
Verona	lb.	.13	—	.14
Finger	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Paracira Brava	lb.	—	—	.54
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	—	.79
Cuts	lb.	.65	—	.65
High Dried	lb.	.21	—	.22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.41	—	.42
American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mexican	lb.	.32	—	.35
Senega, Northern	lb.	.80	—	.85
Southern	lb.	.70	—	.72
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	—	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb.	.23	—	.29
Stripped	lb.	.34	—	.40
Spikenard	lb.	.22	—	.24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	—	.13½
Squill, white	lb.	.12½	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Stone	lb.	—	—	.07
Unicorn fable (helonias)	lb.	.27	—	.28
True (Aletria)	lb.	.18	—	.19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.85	—	1.00
*English	lb.	.71	—	.76
*German	lb.	.80	—	.85
Japanese	lb.	.85	—	.90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	.10
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	—	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	—	.36
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.25½	—	.26
Star	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¾	—	.06¾
*Dubch	lb.	.07¾	—	.08¾
Smyrna	lb.	.08	—	.08½
South American	lb.	.06¾	—	.06¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.60	—	.61
Dutch	lb.	.71	—	.72
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	—	.44½
Decorated	lb.	.60	—	.60½
*Nominal.				

Celery	lb.	.27	—	.28
Colchicum	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Bombay	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Malta	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Mogador	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	—	.14½
*German, small	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.19½	—	.21
Flax, whole	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
*Russian	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	—	.33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	—	.10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	—	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.21½	—	.23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	—	.04½
*Hulst	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.12	—	.12½
California, brown	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Chinese	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
English, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
*German, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Parley	lb.	.16½	—	.18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.74	—	.74½
*Russian	lb.	.60	—	.60½
*Turkish	lb.	.51	—	.53
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	—	.89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Japanese	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	—	.23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	—	.28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	—	.17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Small	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	—	.11
China	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Madras	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Levant	lb.	.60	—	.65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.46	—	.48
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Japan	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11½	—	.11½
Mombasa	lb.	.24	—	.24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	—	.29
Clove, Amboyna	lb.	.40	—	.40½
Penzance	lb.	.45	—	.46
Zanzibar	lb.	.38	—	.39
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Cochin	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	—	.18
Bleached	lb.	.23	—	.24
Japan	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	—	.52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.18½	—	.21
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23	—	.23½
White	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Pimento	lb.	.05½	—	.05½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.28	—	.29
Bees, white	lb.	.65	—	.67
Yellow, crude	lb.	.43	—	.45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.50	—	.54
*Candelilla	lb.	.32	—	.34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	—	.52
No. 1	lb.	.49	—	.50
No. 2	lb.	.47	—	.48
No. 3	lb.	.41	—	.43
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.14
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	—	.70
Green	lb.	.85	—	.90
*Refined, white	lb.	.76	—	.79
Domestic	lb.	.36	—	.37
*Refined yellow	lb.	.59	—	.64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	—	.12
*Nominal.				

Stearic Acid—				
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	—	.24½
Double Pressed	lb.	.23½	—	.25½
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	—	.27

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05¾	—	.06
56 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.13
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Glacial	lb.	.37	—	.37½
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Ground	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Chromic	lb.	.18	—	.20
Ground	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	—	.11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Lump	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	.03½
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	—	.03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.05
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.05
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.05
Blanc Fixe	ton	95.00	—	100.00
Barium chloride	lb.	.28	—	.30
Dioxide	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.30	—	.35
Barytes, floated, white	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Off color	ton	.02	—	.02½
Bleaching Powder 35 p.c.	lb.	6.00	—	6.05
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbide	lb.	—	—	.05
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	.05
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Second hands	lb.	.10	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Coppers, f.o.b. works, 100 lbs.	1.00	—	—	1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	—	.13
White crystal	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	—	.13½
Granulated	lb.	.14	—	.15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.24
Paste	lb.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.10½
Foreign	lb.	—	—	.10
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	.09½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10½
English	lb.	—	—	.09½
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.09½
Magnesium, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Muriatic acid,				
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	—	.01¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	—	.02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	—	.06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	—	.07

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Salt-peter, Granulated	lb.	28	—	29
Refined	lb.	32	—	33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		3.90	—	4.10
Dense	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		10.00	—	10.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.				
Sodium Bichromate	100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.00
Bisulphate	lb.	27	—	28
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.10	—	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	25	—	26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls. 100 lbs.		1.60	—	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.75	—	5.00
Refined	lb.	0.69 1/2	—	0.63 1/4
Nitrite	lb.	38	—	42
Prussiate	lb.	30	—	35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.		70	—	75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.02 1/4
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03 1/4
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton		45.00	—	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—	50.00
Sulphuric Acid				
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00	—	27.00
65 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.50	—	36.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	ton	.02	—	.02 1/4
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		275	—	3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic lb.	—	1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50 — 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Acid Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.80 — 1.85
Refined	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate ..	lb.	34 — 35
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.		1.75 — 1.85
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	2.65 — 2.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	32 — 34
Aniline Salts	lb.	1.12 — 1.15
Aniline for red	lb.	10 — 12 1/2
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Anthraquinone	lb.	1.85 — 1.95
Benzoaldehyde	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Benzoic acid	lb.	1.51 — 1.53
Benzoic Sulphate	gal.	53 — 54
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	2.25 — 2.50
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	— .31
Benzylchloride	lb.	9.00 — 10.00
Chlorobenzol	lb.	35 — 40
Cumidine	lb.	21 — 24
Diamidophenol	lb.	30 — 35
o-Dianisidine	lb.	60 — 62
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	33 — 35
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	45 — 50
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	44 — 47 1/2
Diethylaniline	lb.	54 — 55
Dimethylaniline	lb.	59 — 60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	90 — 100
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	—
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—
Dinitrophenol	lb.	—
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	—
Diphenylamine	lb.	—
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—
Hydrobenzene	lb.	—
Induline	lb.	—
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	—
Monothylaniline	lb.	—
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	—
Balls	lb.	—
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	—
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	—
Sublimed	lb.	—
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	—
p-Nitraniline	lb.	—
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	—
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—
Phenylenediamine	lb.	—
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—
Resorcinol	lb.	—
Technical	lb.	—

Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Toluidine	lb.	3.00	3.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	80	90
p-Toluidine	lb.	90	100
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.10	2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80	2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.75	1.85
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	.80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	2.00	2.60
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	3.25	4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.50	7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.95	1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.20	1.40
Acid Red	lb.	2.75	3.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.25	2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.50	8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	8.00	9.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.25	6.75
Azo Yellow	lb.	6.00	7.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.25	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.75	5.50
Auramine	lb.	4.00	5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.60	2.00
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.50	2.00
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown JR	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	3.00	3.75
Bright Red	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.25	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	2.10	3.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.00	3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.75	2.00
Congo Red	lb.	4.50	5.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.00	2.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.50	5.50
Direct Brown	lb.	2.80	3.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.55	3.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, conc.	lb.	4.50	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	4.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	6.25	8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	11.00	12.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.80	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.50	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	2.25	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	2.50
Magenta	lb.	10.00	12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	3.00
Medium Green	lb.	3.00	4.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	4.00	5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	4.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Nigrosine, sp. sol.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Nigrosine water sol.	lb.	1.00	2.00
Jet	lb.	1.35	1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50	6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	1.80	2.10
Oil Orange	lb.	1.90	2.10
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Ponceau	lb.	2.75	4.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.00	3.25
Soluble Blue	lb.	15.00	18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	1.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard ..	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	1.25
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	3.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.00	4.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	.60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.00	2.75
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	2.25	3.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	17.00	20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	9.00	12.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8.00	9.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75	3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	.34
Seed	lb.	.11	.14 1/2
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.57	.60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	3.10
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.29
Nutgalla, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Alepey	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Pubna	lb.	.07	.07 1/2
China	lb.	.07	.07 1/2

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic Sticks	ton	47.00	48.00
Chips	lb.	.04 1/2	.05
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood sticks	ton	46.00	50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.03 1/4
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	.13
Liquid	lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Tablet	lb.	.10	.12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.18	.24
Concentrated	lb.	—	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	.16
Gall	lb.	.09	.18
Hematin	lb.	.09	.10
Crystals	lb.	.24	.34
*Hyperic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	.22
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10	.14
Contract	lb.	—	—
Oase Orange	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07 1/4	.08 1/4
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	.61
Domestic	lb.	.50	.52
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	69.00	71.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobollans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	87.00
Valonia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02 1/4	.02 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02 1/4	.02 1/2
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02 1/4	.03
Galer, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Common	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23	.24
No. 2	lb.	.21	.22 1/2

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.		
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .02½
Myrobalsans, liq, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.		
treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, bleached	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.		
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.86	— .88
Domestic, prime	gal.	.84	— .86
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	— 85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	115.00	— 120.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09½	— .10
English	lb.	.09½	— .10
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	.16	— .17
Horse	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.56	— 1.60
Off Prime	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
No. 2	gal.	1.35	— 1.38
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.86	— .87
Light, strained	gal.	.88	— .90
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.91	— .93
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.92	— .94
*Southern, crude	gal.	.80	— .85
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Dark	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	.21	— .23
Oleo Oil	gal.	—	—
Herring	gal.	.80	— .85
*Porpoise, body	gal.	24.00	— 25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.15	— .15½
Saponified	lb.	.15	— .15½
*Squal white	gal.	.10	— .11
Sod Oil	lb.	1.52	— 1.54
*Sperm bleached, winter	gal.	1.47	— 1.48
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.46	— 1.47
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.22	— .24½
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold	gal.	.23½	— .25½
test	gal.	.25	— .27
Stearic, single pressed	gal.	1.48	— 1.50
Double pressed	gal.	1.43	— 1.50
Triple pressed	gal.	.95	— .96
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Prime	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.95	— 1.00

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	.26	— .28
Cases	lb.	.27	— .29
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .26
Cocunut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17½	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16.46	— 16.56
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
mills	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Summer, yellow, prime	gal.	1.14	— 1.15
*White	gal.	.14½	— .15
*Winter, yellow	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.22	— 1.24
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.22	— 1.24
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.23	— 1.25
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1.20	— 1.26
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.00	— 2.15
*Foots	lb.	.23	— .25
*Palm Lagos, sasks	lb.	.18½	— .20
Benin	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
*Niger	lb.	.16¾	— .17½
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
*Imported	lb.	1.45	— 1.57
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.60	— .61
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.54	— .55
Yellow, steam	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
*Poppy Seed	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Rapeseed, ref'd, in bbls.	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
*Nominal	gal.		

*Brown	gal.	1.55	— 1.65
*Refined, English	gal.	.35	— .40
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.42	— .45
Second	gal.	—	—
*Sesame domestic	gal.	—	2.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	— .34
Commercial	lb.	.25	— .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13½	— .14
25-30 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.21	— .26
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.26	— .30
Extra cold test	gal.	.15	— .18
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.21½	— .22
gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
White 30/31 gravity	gal.	.29½	— .30
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.18½	— .22
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.28	— .35
Red Paraffin	gal.	.24	— .25
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 200	gal.	.23	— .23½
No. 100	gal.		
No. 110	gal.		

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.42½	— .43
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	gal.	.37	— .41
tilled, bbls.	gal.	.29	— .36
Turpentine, Destructive dis-	gal.	4.50	— 4.60
tilled, bbls.	gal.	14.50	— 15.00
Pitch, prime	gal.	6.05	— 6.10
Tar, pure	gal.		
Rosin, com. to g'd	gal.		

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	.70
Diamond "P"	lb.	.68	— .68½
V. S. O.	lb.	—	.69
Fine Orange	lb.	.61	— .61½
Second Orange	lb.	.58	— .60
T. N.	lb.	—	.55
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	.55
*Button	lb.	.65	— .65
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	.53
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	.65

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	ton	42.00	— 43.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	ton	42.00	— 43.00
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	41.00	— 42.00
Columbia	ton	42.00	— 43.00
New Orleans	ton	42.00	— 43.00
Corn Cake	ton	37.00	— 40.00
Meal	ton	41.00	— 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	ton	47.50	— 48.00
Linseed Meal	ton	—	—

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.65
Turk's Island	200 lb. sacks	—	1.75
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	—	.85	— 1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.47	— .52
Open kettle	gal.	.53	— .58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31	— .32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	— .40
Fancy	gal.	.60	— .70
Medium	gal.	.45	— .50
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .14½
*Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	— .13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	—	—	5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11½	— .12
Caracas	lb.	.12½	— .13
Hayti	lb.	.10	— .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25	— .26
Trinidad	lb.	.12½	— .13

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Powdered	Ar. Fed. War.	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.60	8.60
XXXX	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.70	8.60
Confectioners A		8.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Standard Gran		8.45	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.45
*Nominal						

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.80	— .85
Brown, strained	gal.	.86	— .87
Light, strained	gal.	.88	— .90
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.91	— .93
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.92	— .94
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Prime	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.15	— .15½
Saponified	lb.	.15	— .15½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.26	— .28
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .26
Cocunut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17½	— .18
Corn crude, barrels	lb.	.15½	— .16
Refined, barrels	lb.	16.46	— 16.56
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.00	— 1.05

Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	16.00	— 16.50
*White	gal.	.14	— .15
*Winter Yellow	gal.	.14½	— .15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.20	— 1.24
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.22	— 1.26
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.00	— 2.15
*Palm Lagos, sasks	lb.	.23	— .25
*Niger	lb.	.18¾	— .20
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16¾	— .17½
*Imported	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.45	— 1.57
Pine white steam	gal.	.60	— .61
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	2.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14½	— .14¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.15½	— .16
Yellow	lb.	.15	— .15½
House	lb.	.15	— .15½
Brown	lb.	.14	— .15
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	—	.15½
White grease, stearine	lb.	—	.16
Horse	lb.	.16	— .17
Lard, City steam	lb.	.24	— .24½
Compound	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Stearine, lard	lb.	.26	— .26½
Oleo	lb.	.20	— .21
Tallow, prime	lb.	.15	— .15½
City Special	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Choice Country	lb.	—	.16

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
Prime City	lb.	.17½	— .18
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.16¾	— .16½
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Prime White	lb.	.13	— .15
No. 2 Packers	lb.	.14½	— .15¾
B. White	lb.	.16¼	— .17
C. White (loose)	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
Yellow	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Brown	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Bone	lb.	.14	— .14½
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	lb.	.16	— .16½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.	—	—	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.	—	—	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Potassium, lump	lb.	.09	— .09½
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84	— .85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused 100lbs.	7.25	— 7.75	
Mineral Soap Stock	—	—	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.30	
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts,	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.75	—	.80
1st select, powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Flne granulated, first	lb.	.65	—	.70
Seconds	lb.	.67	—	.70
Sorts, amber	lb.	.28	—	.30
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.42	—	.45
Acetal, 1 oz. g.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00	—
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00	—
Acetanilid	lb.	.70	—	.77
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	—	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Technical	lb.	.42	—	.48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—				
Preservative for Developing and Fixing				
Baths				
In 2 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50	—
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.20	—	1.30
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	—	4.10
Technical	oz.	—	.30	—
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	—	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	.50	—	.55
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.45	—	.45
Benzoic, Eng. true	oz.	.90	—	1.00
From Toluol	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Boric acid, cryst.	lb.	1.35	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Impalp	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	.30	—
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	2.00	—
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	—	.50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	—	.57
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	—	.60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.70	—	.90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60	—
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	1.00	—
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	—	1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	—	.77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	—	.83
Granulated	lb.	.85	—	.95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	—	1.65
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	lb.	—	1.25	—
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.18	—
Gallic	oz.	.19	—	.21
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	—	.30
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	—
Hydrodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	—	.40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	—	.10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	—	.06
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	—	.10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	—	—	2.30	—
52 p.c., ceras, bot.	lb.	—	.80	—
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	—	.20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	—	.09
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25	—
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	—	.15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00	—
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3/4)	lb.	.06	—	.08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	—	.18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.09	—	.10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	—	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.21	—
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.23	—	.25
Oleic	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oxalic	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	—	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60	—
Picric	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	—	.40
Pyroigneous, purified	gal.	.20	—	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Bulk	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	—	.45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	—	.65
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	.65	—	.75
Sulphosalicylic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03	—
Less	lb.	.07	—	.08
C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	—	.18
Tannic Com'l 1 lb. cart	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92 1/2	—	1.03
Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	—	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	.60	—
Acoin	oz.	—	3.50	—
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	—	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.34
Root English	lb.	—	.90	—
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00	—
Root German	lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.80
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v. ea.	ea.	2.40	—	2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	ea.	—	1.00	—
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.85	—
Adalin	lb.	—	—	—
Adamon	oz.	—	1.20	—
Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	—	.70
Hydrous	lb.	.50	—	.60
(See also Lanoline)				
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20	—
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85	—
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	.85	—
Adural (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	10.00	—
1 oz.	ea.	—	.75	—
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	—	.85
Agaric white	lb.	—	.85	—
Agaric	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	—	Nominal	—
4-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	—
2-oz.	oz.	—	.40	—
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	3.00	—
Agurin	oz.	—	1.70	—
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	.75	—
Airol	oz.	—	1.15	—
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp. Powd., sol.	gal.	1.50	—	1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	—	8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P. bbls.	gal.	4.30	—	4.40
Less	gal.	4.55	—	4.80
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls gal.	gal.	4.25	—	4.50
Less	gal.	4.45	—	4.75
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	1.20	—	1.45
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Aldehyde Commercial	lb.	.70	—	.80
Alletin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	—	.90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.45	—	2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Almond meal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	—	.55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	—	.28
Bulk	lb.	.18	—	.22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60
Purified	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Alolin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	—	4.00
Althca Root	lb.	.45	—	.55
Cut	lb.	.75	—	.85
Allisnic, clean	lb.	.10	—	.12

Alum, Ammonia, bbla.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.08
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ground, bbla. or less	lb.	.08	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.13
Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	1.15 1/2	—	1.18
Powd., pure	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.80	—	.90
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80	—
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40	—
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.08	—	.10
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Alumol	lb.	—	5.50	—
Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32
Allypin	oz.	—	.32	—
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.50
Gray	dr.	3.00	—	3.40
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	—	.17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	—	.75	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Arsenate	oz.	—	.16	—
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	—	.80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	—	.95
Carbonate, Jar	lb.	—	.18	—
Resub. Cubes 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.37
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	—	2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	—	.23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	.30	—
Iodide	lb.	4.10	—	4.60
Molybdate	lb.	.45	—	.52
Muriate	lb.	.23	—	.27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	—	.25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	—	.31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.31
Granulated	lb.	.24	—	.26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50	—
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	—	1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.15	—
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Salicylate	lb.	.60	—	1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	—	.16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20	—
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	15.00	—
Ammonol	oz.	—	1.00	—
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.30	—	5.75
Technical	lb.	.85	—	.90
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43	—
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.40	—
Anaesthesia	oz.	—	3.00	—
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	—	.50
Seed	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50
Star	lb.	.50	—	.55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	—	.65
Anatto Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.60	—
Anticoll	oz.	—	.50	—
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17	—
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25	—
Arsenite	oz.	—	.30	—
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	—	.30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)				
Needle	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60	—
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	—	1.95
Apio, liquid, green	oz.	—	.25	—
Apocorine Hydrochl., 15 gr. ea.	ea.	—	4.50	—
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4-oz. v.	ea.	—	—	—

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Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate lb.	—	—	9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	—	.15	Phosphate	lb.	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50	—	Powdered	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	—	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	—	Capsicin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil					Subgallate	lb.	3.50	—	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.75
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	—	.48	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	—	Capsicum	lb.	.75	—	.80
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Chloride	oz.	.38	—	.40	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	—	1.50
Iodide	oz.	.38	—	.40	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. lb.	—	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	—	.25
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tannate	oz.	.30	—	Caraway	lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	—	.40	Valerate	oz.	.60	—	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.85
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	—	.40	Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	—	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	—	.40	Bloodroot	lb.	.22	—	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	—	.40
Asafoetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	—	Cardamom, Seed, bleached ..	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	Decorticated	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Asbestos	lb.	.25	—	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	lb.	1.00	—	1.20	phate)				Carmin, No. 40	oz.	.40	—	.45
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	—	.85	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.50	—	Carosol Compound	gal.	—	—	.75
Aspirin	oz.	.38	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	Cascara Amara	lb.	.55	—	.60
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.80	Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	—	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	1.68	Boneset, Leaves and Tops ..	lb.	.20	—	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	—	.40
24	doz.	—	—	1.12	Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	—	Cascarilla	oz.	.45	—	.75
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	1.44	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	—	.25
24	doz.	—	—	2.64	Bromalin	oz.	1.25	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.35
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	.48	Bromine	oz.	.10	—	Fistula	lb.	.23	—	.25
Atropine, 5 grains	oz.	—	—	1.15	Bromoform	lb.	3.50	—	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	—	.55
Sulphate, 5 grains	oz.	—	—	1.00	Broom Tops	lb.	.18	—	Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.65
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	.45	Brucine	oz.	1.75	—	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	—	.35
Balmory Leaves, Pressed	lb.	.28	—	.35	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	Catechu, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	—	1.28	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	—	Calophyllin	oz.	.35	—	.50
Oregon	lb.	5.00	—	5.50	Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	Celery Seed	lb.	.40	—	.45
Peru	lb.	.55	—	.65	Short	lb.	1.60	—	Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	—	.32
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	—	.70	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.40	—	Yellow	lb.	.25	—	.30
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Cassia	lb.	.35	—	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	—	1.00	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	—	Oxalate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	—	2.00	Seed	lb.	—	—	Oxide	oz.	—	—	.75
Chloride 1-lb. bots	lb.	.25	—	.42	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	—	Chalk, Precipitated, English, ..	lb.	.12	—	.15
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	.55	—	.65	Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	—	7-lb. bags	lb.	—	—	.15
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	—	.65	Dutch	lb.	.55	—	Prepared, Eng. Thomas, ..				
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	—	.50	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	—	8-lb. box, white	box	.80	—	.85
Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.40	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	—	Pink	box	.60	—	.70
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.27	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	White, bbls.	lb.	.0094	—	.04
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	—	.55	Carbonate	lb.	2.80	—	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish lb.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	—	.10	Iodide	lb.	4.75	—	Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Metal, sticks	lb.	—	—	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P. ..	lb.	—	—	.45
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	—	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	—	.18
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	—	.42	Sulphate	lb.	1.85	—	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	—	.12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	—	1.20	Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	—	.47
Para	lb.	.70	—	.75	Acetate	oz.	—	—	Chicle	lb.	.80	—	.88
Surinam	lb.	.85	—	.95	Benzoate	oz.	1.00	—	Chinoidine	oz.	.12	—	.13
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	—	.35	Bromide	oz.	.90	—	Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	—	.45
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Citrate	lb.	8.75	—	Chiretta	lb.	.40	—	.50
Short	lb.	6.00	—	7.50	Citric acid	lb.	1.25	—	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs. ca.	ea.	—	—	1.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Calcium	lb.	1.20	—	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Benzene	oz.	.40	—	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlor-				
So. American	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	ine)	lb.	—	—	.30
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Fused	lb.	.66	—	Chloroform	lb.	.72	—	.80
Bebeerine hydrochlor.	oz.	—	—	2.50	Granulated	lb.	.12	—	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. ..	oz.	.60	—	.70
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	2.50	Citrate	lb.	.11	—	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	—	2.10	Formate	oz.	.18	—	Chromic Chloride, subli.	lb.	.95	—	1.35
Bulk	lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.125	—	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	—	1.35
Root, German	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Powdered	lb.	4.45	—	4.70	Iodide	lb.	4.10	—	Chrysarobin	oz.	.60	—	.62
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.50	—	6.25	Lactate	oz.	.19	—	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	—	1.00
Benzanilide	oz.	.45	—	.50	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	—	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd lb.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Benzine	gal.	.30	—	.40	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.60	—	.65
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Oxalate	lb.	—	—	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure ..	oz.	.95	—	1.20
Sumatra	lb.	.50	—	.55	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	—	Bisulphate	lb.	.51	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	Permanganate	oz.	.35	—	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	—	.70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	—	.85	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Berberine, C.P., ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	—	.40	Salicylate	lb.	.35	—	Salicylate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	.40	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	—	Sulphate	oz.	.57	—	.67
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.80	—	3.00	Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	—	.65
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.14	—	Bisulphate	oz.	.22	—	.25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	3.50	Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	—	.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ..	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.) ..	lb.	.85 1/4	—	Sulphate	oz.	.37	—	.47
oz.	oz.	.14	—	.16	Camphor, refined	lb.	.83	—	Salicylate	lb.	.38	—	.47
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.40	¼-lb. squares	lb.	.90	—	Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.	—	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.90	—	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	—	.55
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.40	Japanese	lb.	.87	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	—	4.60	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	—	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle ..	lb.	—	—	.30
Formic-Iodide	oz.	—	—	.40	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	—	.30
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	—	1.60	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	Civet	oz.	1.00	—	3.25
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	—	5.05	So. American	lb.	.10	—	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.30	—	.55
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.30	Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—	Powdered, pure	lb.	.55	—	.60
Oxychloride	lb.	—	—	4.35	Cannabine Tarnate	oz.	—	—	Penang	lb.	.60	—	.65
					Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	4.00	—	Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison) ..	lb.	.85	—	.90

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	1.05	- 1.10	Dover's Powder	lb.	5.50	- 5.75	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	- .25	
Cocaine	oz.	13.95	- 14.15	Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	- .65	Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrochloride	oz.	12.70	- 12.90	Extra	lb.	1.40	- 1.45	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28	- .33
Nitrate	oz.	12.70	- 12.90	Powdered	lb.	2.15	- 2.25	Ground	lb.	.33	- .36
Salicylate	oz.	12.70	- 12.90	Reeds	lb.	2.65	- 2.75	Powdered	lb.	.35	- .38
Phosphate	oz.	12.70	- 12.90	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes gr.	.19	- .21	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	- 8.50	
Sulphate	oz.	11.45	- 11.65	Duotol	oz.	- 1.50	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)				
Coshoos Root, black	lb.	.15	- .20	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	- .40	Glucose	lb.	.12	- .15
Blue	lb.	.14	- .19	Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	- .42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums			
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.				Ground	lb.	.40	- .44	and blbs. added	lb.	.68 1/2	- .69
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	- 4.00	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots				in cans	lb.	.69 1/2	- .71
Powdered	lb.	4.00	- 4.25	incl.				Less	lb.	.77	- .80
Seed	lb.	3.75	- 4.00	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.		Nominal		Glycin (developer), 10-oz. bot.			
Colloidion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.60	- .65	1-oz.	oz.	- 2.00		incl.	lb.	Nominal	
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	- 6.50	Elaterin	15 gr.	2.00		1 oz.	oz.	- .30	
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	- .70	Elaterium	oz.	2.00	- 2.20	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	oz.	- .100	
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	- 1.20	Elderberries, pressed	lb.	.25	- .30	Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	- .46	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	- .35	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15			
Pulp	lb.	.60	- .65	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	- .35	gr. g.s.v.	doz.	- 5.50	
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	- .30	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	- .33	Brown, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	- 12.25	
Coltsfoot	lb.	.35	- .40	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	- .35	Gold and Sodium Chloride,			
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.30	- .34	Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	- .36	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	- 3.40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	- .34	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	- 13.00		Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	- 1.40
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	- .42	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		2.75		Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Seed	lb.	.25	- .30	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	- 1.15		Powdered	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30	Eosine	oz.	- .80		Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Para	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)				Powdered	lb.	4.60	- 4.85
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	- 1.15	Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	- 1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	- .25
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	- .70	Powdered	lb.	1.00	- 1.10	Powdered	lb.	.27	- .32
Arsenate	oz.	- .15		Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	- .70		Squarrosa	lb.	.30	- .40
Arsenite	oz.	- .12		Ergotole	oz.	- 1.00		Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.45	- .50
Carbonate	lb.	.45	- .60	Erythroxilin (Resinoid)	oz.	- 6.30		Powdered	lb.	.55	- .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	- .30		Wood rasped	lb.	.03	- .06
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.				Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	- .30		Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65	- 1.75
Hydroxide	lb.	- 2.00		Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	- .30		Carbonate	oz.	4.85	- 5.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	- .40	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	- .35		Phosphate	oz.	- 1.75	
Nitrate	lb.	- .55		Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		.50	- .60	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	- 1.60	
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	- .23		Chloric	lb.	.60	- .80	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	- 1.34	
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	- 1.10	Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35	- 1.50	Guaiacuin	oz.	- 1.00	
Powdered	lb.	1.10	- 1.15	U. S. P.	lb.	.44	- .49	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	- .18	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44	- .49	Powdered	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12	Valerianic	oz.	.52	- .62	Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin)	lb.	.20	- .25
Powdered	lb.	.11	- .17	Washed	lb.	.32	- .37	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	- 2.15
Copperas	lb.	.02	- 1.5	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	- .70	Sheet	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Coriander	lb.	.23	- .28	Benzoate	lb.	- 8.00		Helcosol	oz.	- 1.75	
Powdered	lb.	.28	- .32	Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	- .25		Heliotropin	oz.	- .32	
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)				Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.		.40		Hellebore Root white powd. lb.		.30	- .38
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	- .45	Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	- .55		Helmitol	lb.	- .	
Cotoin, true, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	- 27.00		Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	- 3.50		Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	- .18
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	- .25	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	- .19	Powdered	lb.	.18	- .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	- .20	Gum	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	.12	- .20	Eudoxin	oz.	2.10		Hemogallol	oz.	- .80	
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	- .20	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	- 4.50		Hemoglobin	oz.	- .38	
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	- 1.65	Euresol	oz.	- 2.10		Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	- .15
Cranebill	lb.	.34	- .29	Pro Capillis	oz.	- 2.10		Hemol	oz.	.80	- .85
Powdered	lb.	.30	- .35	Euonymin (Elec. powd.)	oz.	.40	- .45	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	- .	
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.56	- .60	Euphorbium	lb.	.35	- .46	Powdered	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
Cressote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	- .25	Powdered	lb.	.45	- .50	Seed	lb.	5.60	- 5.85
Carbonate	oz.	- 2.15		Euphorine	1/2 oz.	- 1.80		Henna Leaves	lb.	.30	- .35
Phosphate	oz.	- .		Equine	oz.	- .		Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	- .85	
Valerate	oz.	- 1.50		*Exalgine	A. oz.	- .		Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	- .85	
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.35	- .40	Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40	- 1.60	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	- .65	Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	- .80	Hiera Picra	lb.	- .45	
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	German	lb.	- .35		Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	- .35	
Powdered	lb.	1.40	- 1.50	French	lb.	- .35		Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54	- .65
Cudbear	lb.	.45	- .55	Ferratin	oz.	- 1.30		Hydrobromide	gr.	.54	- .65
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	- .30	Tablets, 7 1/2 gr. bots. of 50		- 1.25		Hydrochloride	gr.	.54	- .65
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	- .35	Ferrypyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	- 1.25		Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54	- .65
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	- .		Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb.		- 1.50		Honey, strained	lb.	.21	- .25
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	- 1.25		c.b. 9	lb.	- 15		Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	- .37
Damiaana Leaves	lb.	.20	- .25	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	- 15		Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. lb.		.35	- .43
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	- .35	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbis.	- 15.00		Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	- .35
Root	lb.	.50	- .55	Less	lb.	.10 1/2	- .13	Hydractin	oz.	- 2.00	
Cut	lb.	.55	- .60	Ground	lb.	.11	- .14	Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	- .25
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.				Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	- .18	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	- 2.50	
Dermatol	oz.	.19	- .26	Formaldehyde	lb.	.20 1/2	- .35	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	- 4.25	
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13	- .15	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.		- .50		Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	- 5.00	
White	lb.	.22	- .25	1/4-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	- .20		Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	- 26.00
Dextro-quinine	oz.	- .37		Fulcr's Earth	lb.	.05	- .10	Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	- 26.00
Diactylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	16.00	- 16.50	Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	- .10	Sulphate	oz.	24.00	- 26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	15.20	- 15.80	Gadul	oz.	- 1.00					
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots.				Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	- .35				
incl.	lb.	Nominal		Powdered	lb.	.40	- .45				
1-oz.	lb.	- .80		Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00	- 2.75				
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)				Gambier	lb.	.20	- .25				
Digalen, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	- 2.50		Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.60	- 2.75				
Digipuratum, 1/4-oz.	ea.	- 1.70		Powdered	lb.	2.75	- 2.85				
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00	- 21.00	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	- 3.15				
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	- .85	Garlic, on strings	lb.	.25	- .30				
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	- 1.25		Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)							
Bulk	lb.	.60	- .65	Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	- 1.30				
Powdered	lb.	.65	- .70	German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80	- 1.90				
Pressed, oza.	lb.	.85	- 1.00	German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65	- 1.75				
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	- 2.00		Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	- 5.25					
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	- .37		Gelseminine C. P. crystals,							
1 oz.	oz.	- .37		Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	- 5.00					
Dionin	oz.	20.00	- 20.30	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	- 16	- 20				
Diuretin	oz.	- 1.75		Gelsemin Root	lb.	.25	- .30				
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	- 1.75	Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30				
				Gentian, Root	lb.	.20	- .25				
				Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30				
				*Nominal.							

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Ichthylol	lb.	—	—	Lead Chromate, pure fused lb.	—	1.10	Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	5.65	
Ichthyat	lb.	3.75	4.00	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	—	Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	2.30
Imogen, 1 lb.	—	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	.28	—	Iodide, green, Prof't.	lb.	4.75	5.00
1 oz.	—	—	.30	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	Red, (Pre.) Biniodide ..	lb.	5.00	5.15
Indigo Bengal, true	3.75	5.00	—	Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00	Nitrate	oz.	—	.25
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	.56	Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	.65	Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	—	Yellow	oz.	—	.26
Pure Unco'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	.85	ground	lb.	.20	—	Salicylate	oz.	.22	.25
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	1.25	—	Lenigallol	oz.	—	.85	Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	3.55
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	4.25	Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	3.65
Monobromide	oz.	—	.50	Licorice, Y & S ½s	lb.	.44½	.53	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-			
Monochloride	oz.	—	.75	Corigliano	lb.	—	—	cussion)	lb.	1.08	1.15
Trichloride	oz.	—	.95	Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	.65	Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	.67
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.20	1.30	Metacarb. (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	—	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.25	1.35	1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	4.80	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40	Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	1.20
Deodorized	oz.	.70	.90	Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.40	.45	Methyl (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—
Iodo	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.75	.90	Millet Seed	lb.	.07	.10
Iodothyrene, ¼-oz. vials	—	3.90	—	Lilacine	oz.	.06½	.11	German	lb.	—	—
Ipecac Root, Carthagea	lb.	3.20	3.25	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.12	.16	Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	3.65	3.75	Assort, 1 ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.45	.50	(chem. ident. with metol) ..	oz.	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.45	3.50	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.17	.20	Morphine, Acet. ¼-oz. v.	oz.	14.30	14.55
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	.25	Litharge	lb.	.72	.85	Alkaloid, pure ¼-oz. v.	oz.	18.00	18.10
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	.45	Lithium, Acetate	oz.	.23	.28	Hydrobromide, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	14.40	14.55
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	.16	Benzoate	lb.	.30	.30	Hydrochloride, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	14.30	14.55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	.50	Benzoyl-salicylate	lb.	1.85	2.00	Meconate	oz.	—	15.50
Bromide	oz.	.18	.22	Bitartrate	oz.	—	.30	Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	12.35	14.30
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.20	.25	Bromide	lb.	2.30	2.40	½-oz. vial	oz.	12.60	14.50
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	1.02	Carbonate	oz.	—	.48	Valerate, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	.95	Chloride	lb.	3.15	3.35	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	3.25
and Quin., Cit. U. S. P.	—	—	—	Citrate	lb.	.15	.20	Powdered	lb.	2.20	2.60
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.50	3.75	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	.25	Musk Root	lb.	3.50	4.00
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	4.50	Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	.38	Seed	lb.	.45	.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	2.55	2.75	Powdered	lb.	.42	.47	Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	.30
Hypophosphite	oz.	.28	.32	Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	1.10	Ground	lb.	.26	.33
Syrup	lb.	.40	.45	Lodestone	lb.	.30	.35	White	lb.	.20	.22
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	.30	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40	Ground	lb.	.35	.40
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	.17	Lodge-Purple	lb.	.20	.30	Myrrin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	.60
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	.18	Lovage Root, sel., white	oz.	.90	1.60	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.45	.50
Red, Saccharated	—	.55	—	Seed	lb.	.60	.70	Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	.16
Peptonized	lb.	—	3.00	Lupulin	lb.	2.80	3.00	Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	3.50
Phosphate, gran., lb. bota.	lb.	.85	.90	Lycetol	oz.	4.25	4.25	Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	1.60
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	.93	Lycopodium	lb.	2.45	2.60	Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	.90
Precipitated, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.35	.40	Mace, whole	lb.	.80	.90	Nicotina, pure ¼-oz.	ea.	—	.25
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	.40	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	.45	Nerol (Identical with Amidol),			
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	.98	Powdered	lb.	—	—	1-oz.	oz.	—	.30
Quevenne's (by hydram.)	lb.	.58	.80	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.		—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	.21
Salicylate	oz.	.20	.30	Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.	lb.	.41	.50	Acetate	oz.	—	.15
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	.35	2-oz.	lb.	.42	.51	Bromide	oz.	—	.30
Solution	lb.	.09	.15	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.33	Chloride	lb.	1.00	1.00
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	.33	Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	2.50	Iodide	oz.	—	1.70
Solution (Monel's)	lb.	.12	.15	Iodide	oz.	—	.42	Sulphate	lb.	—	.27
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	lb.	2.20	2.50	Lactate	oz.	—	.25	Nirvanin	oz.	—	3.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	.12	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	.65	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	.20
Dried	lb.	.15	.18	Ribbon	oz.	.75	.95	Novaspirin	oz.	—	—
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	.80	Nitrate	lb.	—	.40	25-oz. lots	oz.	—	—
and Potassa Scales	lb.	1.10	1.20	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	1.00	1.50	Tablets, 100s	—	—	—
Ter sulph., Sol., U. S. P.	—	—	.23	1-Technical	lb.	.40	.42	Novocain (Hoechst), 5 gram			
Valerate	lb.	.80	.90	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.19	vials	—	—	—
Ipsari, glass bota.	lb.	—	3.70	Technical, kegs	lb.	—	.17	Nutgalls	lb.	.55	.60
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	5.25	Bbls.	lb.	.95	1.00	Powdered	lb.	.65	.70
American	lb.	.90	1.05	Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.90	.95	Nutmegs	lb.	.35	.46
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	.70	Technical	lb.	.90	.95	Extra large	80 to lb.	—	.50
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.35	.46	Peroxide	lb.	2.45	2.60	Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	.18
Powdered	lb.	.45	.50	Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	.08	Powdered	lb.	.25	.30
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	.25	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	1.25	Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	16.25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precu-				Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.08	.09	Without acid	lb.	16.00	16.50
torius)	oz.	.10	.12	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	.25	Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	1.30
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	.35	Dried	lb.	.20	.30	Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.60	1.80
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	.45	Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—	Rectified	lb.	2.00	2.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	.15	Blue, small	lb.	3.50	4.00	Angelica	oz.	—	—
Kamala	lb.	1.90	2.00	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	.50	Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.10	2.20	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	.20	Bay	lb.	3.50	4.25
Purified	lb.	—	2.25	Powdered	lb.	.22	.25	Benne (Sesame), Imported			
Kaolin	lb.	.07	.09	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40	Bbls. or less	gal.	4.00	4.25
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	.30	Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	.10	Bergamot	lb.	7.25	7.50
Powdered	lb.	.72	.80	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	.85	Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.75	3.00
Kola Nuts, small and large.	lb.	.35	.40	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.36	Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	1.20
Powdered	lb.	.45	.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	2.75	Refined	lb.	3.75	4.00
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	.75	Iodide	oz.	—	.42	Cade	lb.	1.60	1.75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	9.00	Lactate	oz.	—	.25	Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	1.25
Lactophenin	oz.	—	1.00	Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	.20	Camphor	lb.	.30	.35
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	.47	Peptonized	lb.	3.00	4.50	Capicum	oz.	—	.50
Lanoline	lb.	—	—	Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	.65	Caraway	lb.	7.00	7.50
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.55	Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	.65	Cassia	lb.	2.25	2.50
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	.60	Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	1.50	Castor, American	lb.	.30	.36
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.75	Small	lb.	1.20	1.25	Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	1.10
(See also Adeps Lanæ)				Sorts	lb.	.85	.90	Wood	lb.	.28	.35
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	.40	Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	.65	Celery	oz.	2.00	2.10
Powdered	lb.	.45	.50	Mastic	lb.	.80	.85	Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	2.60
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	.45	Matico leaves	lb.	.40	.50	Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	.75
Extra	lb.	.45	.50	Menth. cryst.	lb.	3.25	3.75	Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	1.75
Hand picked	lb.	.55	.60	Mercury	lb.	1.60	1.80	Citronella	lb.	.70	.80
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	.35	Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	2.60	Cloves	lb.	3.00	3.25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.40	.40	Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	2.15	Cocoad Nut	gal.	3.45	.40
Chloride	lb.	.75	.85	Powdered	lb.	1.90	2.10	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	gal.	3.40	3.50
				Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	2.00	Norwegian	gal.	4.80	5.00
								Bbls.	123.00	125.00	
								Martin's	bbis.	—	135.00

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Coriander	oz.	1.40	- 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Croton	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	- 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	- .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	- 5.25
Pure	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	- 18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	- 15.00
Ginger	oz.	.35	- .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	.85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	- 20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	- 2.30
Lavender	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Flowers	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.30	- 1.45
Raw	lb.	1.29	- 1.45
Lobelia	oz.	—	.75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	- 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	2.25	- 2.50
Essential	oz.	2.20	- 2.50
Musk	oz.	27.00	- 28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.85	- 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	- 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	- 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Olive Lucid, Cream, 1/2-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.50	- 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	- 3.35
Malaga	gal.	2.60	- 2.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	- .80
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	- .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	- .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	- 1.50
Light	gal.	—	—
Russian	gal.	—	—
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	- 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	- .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	- 1.90
Pennyroyal (Cocorin, U. S. P.)	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Pepper, black (Cocorin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	—
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Western	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	- .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	- 1.70
Rap Seed	gal.	1.90	- 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	.30	- .40
Rhodium	oz.	.30	- .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	- 28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	- 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	- .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	- .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	- .60
Sage	oz.	—	.60
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	- 15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	.90	- .95
Savin	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
Spearment, pure	lb.	3.25	- 3.70
Sperm., winter, bleached ..	gal.	1.70	- 1.80
Spruce	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Tansy	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	lb.	.50	- .60
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	- .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	- .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	8.25	- 8.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	- 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	- .90
Iodine	lb.	—	1.00
Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	.50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	- 32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	- 35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	- 35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	- .25
Orphol	oz.	—	—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	- .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	- .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	.80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	.50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea. Pancratin, U. S. P.	oz.	.30	- .40
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	- .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	- .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.08
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	—
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.50	- .55
Paris Green	lb.	.55	- .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	- .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	- .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.ea. Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.75
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	- .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	- .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	- .37
White	lb.	.40	- .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	- .75
Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb.	.25	- .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	- .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white lb. Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	.21	- .27
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	.80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.30	- 1.35
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	- 2.25
Photol	oz.	—	.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	- .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	- .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	- .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	.40
Nitrate	oz.	.07	- .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	- .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	- 1.20
Piperazine	10 grm. vial	—	3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	- .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	- .12
Plaster, calcined	bbi.	2.90	- 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbi.	4.25	- 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	- 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	- 2.20
Pleuriary Root	lb.	.25	- .30
Plumbago, C. P.	lb.	.50	- .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	- .22
Root	lb.	.16	- .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	- .90
White	lb.	.36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
White sticks	lb.	1.80	- 1.90
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.65	- 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	.12	- .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	- .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.80	- 1.90
Bichromate	lb.	.65	- .70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	.80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	- .55
Borate	lb.	—	.90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	- 1.65
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash) lb. U. S. P.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.60	- 1.75
Chlorate	lb.	.57	- .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	- .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	- .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	- .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	- 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.00	- 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	.35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	- .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. Nitrate	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Powdered	lb.	.40	- .45
C. P.	lb.	.36	- .41
Permanganate	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.32
C. P.	lb.	—	—
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.21	- 1.60
Salicylate	lb.	.20	- .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	- .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	- 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	- .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	- .37
Berries	lb.	.25	- .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	- 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	- 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	- .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	- 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	.25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	.80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	- .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	- .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	- .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	- 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	- .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	1.81
Arsenate	oz.	—	1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	.95
Bisulphate	oz.	—	.95
Carbolate	oz.	—	1.48
Citrate	oz.	—	2.47
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	1.42
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.61
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.44
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—
Lactate	oz.	—	1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	- .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	- .90
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	- .95
Valerate	oz.	—	—
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.15	- .20
German	lb.	—	—
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	- .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	- .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	.75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	- .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	- .18
Resor-Bisul	oz.	—	1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.00	- 1.15
Rhatary Root	lb.	.20	- .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	—
1-oz.	lb.	—	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	- .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	- .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	- 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41 1/4	- .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	—
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	.75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	- 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	- .60
Leaves	lb.	.30	- .35
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	- 2.25

Price Changes in the New York Market in the First Six Months of 1917

Original Package Prices are Given Covering Quotations On or About the First of Each Month and Representing the Inside Prices of Manufacturers and First Hand Dealers when These Were Available. In Other Instances Open Market Quotations Were Used.

ARTICLES	Quantity	January	February	March	April	May	June
Acetanilid, C.P. ....lb.		.47	.41	.40	.39	.40	.44
Acetphenetidid ....lb.	20.00	24.50	24.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	
Acetone .....lb.	.22½	.22½	.22½	.27½	.29½	.29½	
Agar Agar .....lb.	.40	.40	.41	.41	.45	.49	
Alcohol, 188 proof .....gal.	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.78	3.03	3.04	
Alcohol, Wood .....gal.	.90	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Ammonium Bromide .....lb.	1.00	1.00	.80	.80	.80	.15	
Antimony Needles .....lb.	.15	.15	.18	.19	.19	.16	
Antipyrine .....lb.	18.00	17.00	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.75	
Argols .....lb.	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	
Arsenic, White .....lb.	.07¾	.09½	.12	.16½	.17½	.18	
Benzol, Pure .....gal.	.60	.60	.60	.55	.58	.57	
Betanaphthol .....lb.	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
Bismuth Citrate .....lb.	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	—	
Bismuth Salicylate .....lb.	3.90	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	—	
Bismuth Subcarbonate .....lb.	3.40	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	—	
Bismuth Subgallate .....lb.	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	
Bismuth Subnitrate .....lb.	2.90	2.55	2.85	2.85	2.85	—	
Borax crystals .....lb.	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.08½	
Bromine U. S. P. ....lb.	1.50	1.50	.65	.60	.55	.65	
Caffeine Alk. ....lb.	11.25	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.40	13.00	
Caffeine Cit. ....lb.	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.50	8.00	
Camphor ref. Amer. ....lb.	.86½	.86½	.89½	.89½	.89½	—	
Camphor, ref. Jap. ....lb.	.88	.88	.89	.90	.88	.88	
Camphor Monobromated .....lb.	2.80	2.80	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	
Cantharides, Russian .....lb.	3.95	3.92	3.95	3.75	3.75	4.00	
Chloral Hydrate .....lb.	1.28½	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.35	
Chlorine, liquid .....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	
Chloroform .....lb.	.60	.60	.57	.59	.59	.59	
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....lb.	.38	.32	.33	.33	.31	.28	
Cocaine Hydrochloride .....oz.	4.25	4.75	5.50	5.50	7.25	—	
Codeine Alkaloid .....oz.	9.90	11.35	14.00	14.00	14.00	—	
Colocynth, Trieste .....lb.	.25	.24	.24	.25	.25	.25	
Coumarin .....lb.	11.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	16.00	20.75	
Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....lb.	.40	.40	.45½	.45½	.47	.19	
Cresol U. S. P. ....gal.	1.36	1.10	.70	.20	.20	.19	
Croosote, Beechwood .....lb.	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.85	
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste .....lb.	.26	.26	.26	.24	.25	.29	
Cuttlefish Bone, French .....lb.	.26	.26	.26	.26	.25	.29	
Cuttlefish Bone, Jeweler's large .....lb.	.65	.65	.65	.65	.85	1.00	
Epsom Salt in bbls., .....100 lbs.	1.75	1.95	2.25	3.60	3.70	3.70	
Ergot, Russian .....lb.	.68	.67	.68	.70	.69	.74	
Ether, U. S. P., 1890 .....lb.	.15	.22	.22	.22	.15	.17	
Formaldehyde 40 p.c. ....lb.	.12	.12	.13½	.13½	.15	.62½	
Glycerin, in cans .....lb.	.55	.54	.55	.55	.57½	15.00	
Guaiacol, liquid .....lb.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
Guarana .....lb.	1.15	1.10	.95	.95	.99	.95	
Hydrogen Peroxide, .....gross	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	
Hydroquinone .....lb.	2.00	1.40	1.45	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Iodoform powdered .....lb.	5.00	5.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	
Lanolin, Hydrous .....lb.	.35	.35	.33	.32	.32	.32	
Lanolin Anhydrous .....lb.	.52	.50	.50	.60	.50	.50	
Licorice mass .....lb.	.21	.23	.23	.23	.23½	.24	
Lycopodium .....lb.	1.00	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.45	
Manna, large flake .....lb.	1.00	.85	.89	1.05	.97	.90	
Manna, small flake .....lb.	.90	.75	.78	.79	.73	.72	
Manna, sorts .....lb.	.40	.35	.35	.35	.34	.34	
Menthol .....lb.	3.20	3.45	3.45	3.30	3.10	3.10	
Mercury, flasks .....75 lbs.	80.00	90.00	125.00	115.00	113.00	—	
Mercury Bisulphate .....lb.	1.07	1.07	1.30	1.61	1.50	—	
Mercury Oxide, red .....lb.	4.10	4.10	3.85	3.80	3.80	—	
Mercury, Blue mass .....lb.	.60	.60	.60	.73	.73	—	
Blue Ointment 33-1/3 p.c. ....lb.	.63	.63	.67	.73	.73	—	
Calomel .....lb.	1.43	1.43	1.67	1.79	1.91	—	
Corrosive Sublimate .....lb.	1.34	1.34	1.56	1.66	1.76	—	
White Precipitate .....lb.	1.67	1.67	1.67	2.06	2.20	—	
Mirbane Oil .....lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18½	.18½	
Morphine, bulk .....oz.	7.00	7.80	8.80	9.80	9.80	—	
Naphthalene, balls .....lb.	.05½	.10½	.10½	.12	.13	.13	
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	.07	.09½	.10	.12½	.12½	.13½	
Opium, cases .....lb.	13.50	14.50	14.50	20.00	28.00	—	
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	23.00	22.00	25.00	34	34	.44	
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.00	1.00	1.65	
Potassium Bromide .....lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	
Potassium Hypophosphite .....lb.	3.50	3.50	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	
Potassium Iodide, bulk .....lb.	2.75	4.00	3.85	3.40	4.00	4.00	
Potassium Permanganate .....lb.	.55	.55	.70	.75	.75	—	
Quinine, 100-oz. tins .....oz.	.55	.55	.70	.75	.75	—	
Second Hands .....oz.	.55	.55	.70	.75	.75	—	
Resorcin crystals .....lb.	22.00	16.25	16.25	16.60	16.60	15.00	
Rochelle Salts .....lb.	33½	33½	33½	36½	.38	—	
Saccharin .....lb.	20.40	18.25	18.25	18.00	23.00	33.00	
Salol, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.50	—	
Salicin .....lb.	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
Santonin, cryst., bulk .....lb.	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.90	36.00	36.00	
Seidlitz, mixture .....lb.	.26	.26	.26	.28	—	—	
Sodium Benzoate, gran. ....lb.	8.75	7.55	8.25	7.20	7.20	5.50	
Sodium Bromide .....lb.	.72	.72	.72	.45	—	—	
Sodium Salicylate .....lb.	1.25	.95	.95	.85	—	—	

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES FOR SIX MONTHS

ARTICLES	Quantity	January	February	March	April	May	June
Strontium Bromide	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.70	—	—
Strychnine, Alk.	oz.	1.45	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Sugar of milk, powdered	lb.	.32	.35	.35	.36	.36	.38
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.50	.50	.61	.62	.54	.56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54
Thymol	lb.	10.45	11.70	13.50	16.25	16.50	19.75
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80
Vanillin	oz.	.55	.56	.56	.56	.56	.64
Witch Hazel ext.	gal.	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.56
ACIDS—							
Acetic 56 p.c.	lb.	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	—
Benzoic ex toluol	lb.	8.50	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	6.25
Carbolic, cryst., drums	lb.	.55	.51	.50	.46	.47	.49
Citric	lb.	.65	.68	.72	.72	—	—
Oxalic, cryst.	lb.	.47	.43	.43	.45	.45	.45
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Pyrogalllic	lb.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.15	3.15	3.15
Salicylic	lb.	1.00	.90	.85	.80	.80	.80
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.66	—	.71	.76	.76	.76
ESSENTIAL OILS—							
Almonds, bitter	lb.	12.10	12.05	12.05	13.00	12.00	13.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.45	5.90	6.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.46	.47	.47	.54	.52	.58
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.23	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.75	—
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10
Fennel, Sweet	lb.	3.95	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
Geranium, Turkish	lb.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.70	3.50	3.50
Juniper Berries, Rect.	lb.	15.00	15.95	16.05	16.05	15.75	15.75
Juniper Berries, twice Rect.	lb.	16.00	16.95	16.95	16.95	17.00	17.00
Lemon	lb.	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.15	—
Lemon Grass	lb.	.79	.82	.93	1.05	2.00	1.30
Mustard, Natural	lb.	21.00	21.95	22.50	22.50	—	—
Mustard, Artificial	lb.	25.00	27.95	23.50	28.00	—	—
Orange, Bitter	lb.	3.50	2.50	2.50	—	—	—
Peppermint, Tins	lb.	2.15	2.30	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.35
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	.85	—	1.45	1.75	—
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.45	10.90	12.00	13.00	13.00	12.20
Thyme, Red, French	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40
Wintergreen, Sweet Birch	lb.	2.80	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.45
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	3.95	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.25	4.25
Wintergreen, Synthetic	lb.	1.20	—	—	.75	.80	.80
CRUDE DRUGS—							
Balsam, Peru	lb.	3.60	3.25	3.15	3.45	3.70	3.95
Balsam, Tolu	lb.	.35	.35	.36	.36	.37	.39
BARKS—							
Buckthorn	lb.	.29	.24	.25	.22	.20	.21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12
Cinchona	lb.	.34	.34	.34	.35	.35	.37
Condurango	lb.	.14	.13	.13	.12½	.11½	.12
Dogwood	lb.	.06	.06	.07	.06½	.06½	.06½
Elm, Ordinary	lb.	.10	.10	.11	.10	.11	.11
Lemon, Peel	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04	.07
Orange, Peel, swt., Malaga	lb.	.06½	.06½	.08½	.11½	.12	.13½
Orange, Peel, Trieste	lb.	.10	.10	.10½	.11½	.12	.12½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.11½
Quebracho	lb.	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	1.90
Sassafras, Ordinary	lb.	.11	.11	.11	.07	.08	.08
Soap, Bark, Whole	lb.	.08	.08	.09	.08	.08	.08
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.13½	.13½	.14½	.15	.15	.15
White Pine	lb.	.05	.06	.11½	.07	.07	.06
BEANS—							
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	.89	.86	.84	.79	.89
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.20	2.20
Vanilla, Mexican, Whole	lb.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.00
BERRIES—							
Cubeb, Ordinary	lb.	.42	.54	.64	.70	.70	.70
Juniper	lb.	.07	.07	.08	.06½	.07	.07
FLOWERS—							
Arnica	lb.	1.19	1.25	2.30	2.90	2.45	2.40
Calendula	lb.	1.00	.80	2.05	2.15	2.15	3.60
Chamomile, Hungarian	lb.	.55	—	.52	.55	.50	.50
Chamomile, Roman	lb.	.36	.47	.70	1.10	1.50	1.40
Insect Flowers and Stems	lb.	.22	.23	.23	.27	.27	.34
Lavender, Ordinary	lb.	.16½	.17	.19	.19	.19	.19
Patchouli	lb.	.36	.36	.36	.35	.35	.35
Saffron, American	lb.	.80	.65	.65	.65	.60	.50
Saffron, Valencia	lb.	11.45	11.70	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
LEAVES AND HERBS—							
Bay, True	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	1.45	1.60	1.55	1.55	1.60
Buchu, Short	lb.	1.17	1.19	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.28
Buchu, Long	lb.	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	.85	.82	—	—	—	—
Cannabis, American	lb.	—	—	.75	.78	.78	.65
Catnip	lb.	.06	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04
Digitalis	lb.	.40	.50	.50	.50	.50	.55
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—	4.45	4.30	4.55
Henbane, Russian	lb.	3.00	3.25	4.00	4.70	4.45	4.70
Horehound	lb.	.20	.22	.22	.18	.18	.20
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	.60	.60	—	—	—
Marjoram, French	lb.	.26	.26	.30	.30	.28½	.34
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	.05½	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	.15½	.16	.18	.18	.15
Rosemary	lb.	.09	—	.19	.19	.21	.22
Sage, Greek	lb.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.16
Sage, Spanish	lb.	.07½	.07	.07	.10½	.10½	.17
Savory	lb.	—	—	—	.20	.25½	.75
Senna, Alex., Whole	lb.	.65	.70	.75	.75	.75	.75
Senna, Finelyvelly	lb.	.14	.16	.17	.14	.14	.14
Spearmint	lb.	.20	.20	.18	.20	.20	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	.19	.22	.23	.23	.23
Thyme	lb.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.11	.10	.10
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	.06	.06	.05½	.05	.06

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES FOR SIX MONTHS

ARTICLES	Quantity	January	February	March	April	May	June
ROOTS—							
Aconite	lb.	.70	.70	.67	.67	.66	.66
Angelica	lb.	.29	.29	.31	.31	.31	.36
Belladonna	lb.	5.00	5.00	3.20	3.40	3.40	3.45
Burdock, American	lb.	.21	.21	.25	.23	.23	.21
Calamus, Bleached	lb.	2.50	2.00	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.00
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.80	2.95	2.70
Dandelion, German	lb.	.20	.29	.29	—	—	1.30
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	1.40	—	—	—	.08½
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	.09	.09	.08	.08	.17
Gentian	lb.	.13½	.14	.16	.16½	.17	.19
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.16½	.17	.17	5.45	5.70	5.75
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	5.00	5.25	3.00	3.00	2.75
Ipecac, Rio	lb.	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.15	1.95	2.20
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.20	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Jalap, Whole	lb.	.55	.55	.64	.65	.65	.85
Licorice, Russian	lb.	.19½	.19½	.17	.18	.17½	.17½
Licorice, Spanish	lb.	.16	.16	.15	.15	.14	.14
Orris, Florentine, Bold	lb.	.80	.80	.70	.73	.74	.74
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.14	.14½	.18	.19	.18	.28
Sarsaparilla, Mexican	lb.	.64	.65	.63	.65	.63	.64
Senega	lb.	.11½	.11½	.13	.13	.13½	.12½
Squill	lb.	.05½	.06	.06	.07½	.09	.09
Stillingia	lb.	.75	.79	.63	.64	.64	.69
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.06½	—	.42	.75	.75	.71
Valerian, English	lb.	.12	.12½	.14	.43	.50	.53
Valerian, Japanese	lb.	—	—	—	.13	.13	.13½
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEEDS—							
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	—	.27	.29	.29	.32
Anise, Star	lb.	.21	.25	.05½	.05½	.05½	.06
Canary, Dutch	lb.	.05	.05½	.06	.06	.06	.07½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.75	.80	.85
Cardamoms, Bleached	lb.	.18	.23	.23	.23	.22	.27
Celery	lb.	.19	.19½	.20	.20	.19½	.19½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	1.65	1.65	2.05	2.60	2.60	2.40
Colchicum	lb.	.15	.15½	.17½	.20	.20	.24½
Coriander	lb.	.59½	.59½	.19	.19	.18	.17½
Fennel, German, Large	lb.	.15	.17	—	.08	.08	.08
Fennel, French	lb.	—	—	.15	.14½	.14	.14½
Hemp, Russian	lb.	.13½	.14	.14	.14	.14½	.14½
Mustard, Dutch	lb.	.35	.53	.60	.72	.75	.75
Mustard, Sicily	lb.	.74	.75	.84	.84	.85	.79
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.08½	.08½	.09	.09	.08	.08½
Quince	lb.	.06½	.05½	.06½	.06	.06	.08½
Rape, English	lb.	.10	.14½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
Rape, Japanese	lb.	.50	.53	.64	.67	.67	.40
Stramonium	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worm, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
GUMS—							
Aloes, Curacao	lb.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09½	.09
Arabic, Firsts	lb.	.38	.38	.38	.42	.45	.42
Arabic, Seconds	lb.	.35	.35	.35	.39	.39	.39
Asafetida, Whole	lb.	.85	.92	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.45
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	—	—	.58	.58	.69
Chicle	lb.	.60	.60	.58	.58	.58	.30
Guaiaac	lb.	.24	.24	.24	.26	.30	.39
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.25	.11½	.12	.12	.12	.12
Olibanum, Siftings	lb.	.11½	.11½	.38	.42	.39	.39
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	.27½	.23	.23	.26	.21
Senegal, Picked	lb.	.22	.22	.23	.23	.26	.28
Tragacanth, Aleppy, Firsts	lb.	2.15	2.15	2.27	2.40	2.40	2.28
Tragacanth, Aleppy, Seconds	lb.	2.00	1.80	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.94
WAXES—							
Bayberry	lb.	.20½	.25	.28	.29	.28	.29
Bees, White	lb.	.44	.47½	.51	.52	.51	.54
Bees, Yellow, Crude	lb.	.34	.42	.42	.43	.42½	.42½
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.51
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	—	—	—	.15	.16	.15
Paraffin, Refined, Domestic	lb.	.06½	.07	.07	.07	.06	.09
HEAVY CHEMICALS—							
Acid, Muriatic, 22 deg.	lb.	.02½	.02	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
Acid, Nitric, 42 deg.	lb.	.06	.05½	.06	.06½	.07	.07½
Acid, Sulphuric, 66 deg.	ton	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	29.00	31.00
Alum, Ammonia, Lump	lb.	.20	.04	.04	.04	.04½	.04½
Alum, Potassium, Lump	lb.	.06½	.06	.06½	.06	.06	.06½
Barium Chloride	ton	90.00	90.00	90.00	.03½	.05½	.02½
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	.04½	.30	4.50	4.50	4.50
Calcium Acetate, Crude,	per cwt.	3.50	3.50	.17½	.18	.18	.15½
Carbon Tetrachloride	lb.	.16	.10	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
Copper Sulphate 98-99 p.c.	gal.	3.45	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Fusel Oil, Refined	lb.	.11½	.13	.13½	.14	.14	.14
Lead Acetate, White cryst.	lb.	.41	.38	.36	.36	.36	.35½
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Potassium Carbonate, calc., 80 p.c.	lb.	.65	.63	.62	.60	.63	.60
Potassium Chlorate	lb.	450.00	450.00	450.00	425.00	425.00	375.00
Potassium Murate	lb.	2.50	2.50	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.60
Potassium Prussiate, Red	lb.	.92	.88	.85	.90	.90	.96
Potassium Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31
Saltpeter, Refined	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., light, basis of 48 p.c., contract price 1918 del., f.o.b. works	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., light, running pound sec. hands	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Caustic, 76 p.c., second hands, per cwt.	lb.	4.50	4 12½	4.20	4.50	4.80	6.60
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.18	.17	.25	.25	.25	.24½
Sodium Chlorate	lb.	.26	.25	.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sodium Cyanide	lb.	1.85	1.55	1.20	.30	.30	.30
Sodium Prussiate	lb.	.35	.33	.30	.18	.18	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.22	.20	.18	—	—	—
DYESTUFFS, NATURAL—							
Cochineal	lb.	.58	.58	.51	.51	.51	.53
Cutch, Boxes	lb.	.09	.09	.08½	.10	.10	.12½
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	61.00
Gambier, Common	lb.	.11½	.13	.13½	.15	.15	.15½
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.75	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES FOR SIX MONTHS

ARTICLES	Quantity	January	February	March	April	May	June
Myrobalans.....	ton	62.00	65.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Nutgalls, Blue, Aleppo.....	lb.	.65	—	—	—	—	—
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c.....	ton	77.00	85.00	90.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Turmeric, Madras.....	lb.	.10½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
Turmeric, Aleppo.....	lb.	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10
DYESTUFFS, COAL TAR—							
Aniline Oil.....	lb.	.22	.25	.28	.28	.30	.28½
Aniline Salts.....	lb.	.29	.30	.29	.29	.34	.35
Aniline Oil for Red.....	lb.	1.00	—	—	—	1.05	1.12
Benzaldehyde.....	lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Benzylchloride.....	lb.	3.50	—	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Dimethylaniline.....	lb.	.57	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60
Dinitrobenzene.....	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.45	.45	.45
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....	lb.	.55	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Dinitronaphthalene.....	lb.	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44
Dinitrophenol.....	lb.	.90	.80	.80	.80	.75	.70
Diphenylamine.....	lb.	.90	.85	.85	.85	.90	.90
Metaphenylenediamine.....	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	1.15
Naphthylamine.....	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20
Nitrobenzene.....	lb.	.65	.50	.50	.50	.60	.60
Nitrotoluol.....	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
OILS (Animal and Fish)							
Cod, Newfoundland.....	gal.	.79	.79	—	.77	.79	.83
Domestic, prime.....	gal.	.75	.74	.74	.74	.76	.81
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....	bbl.	72.00	70.00	69.00	66.00	75.00	75.00
Cod Liver, Norwegian.....	bbl.	115.00	112.00	115.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Degras, American.....	lb.	.06%	.06%	.08	.07½	.08½	.09½
English.....	lb.	.07½	.07½	.08½	.08	.08½	.09½
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....	gal.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.30	1.55
30 deg., cold test.....	gal.	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.25	1.50
Sod Oil.....	lb.	.09	.09	.09	.09½	.09½	.09½
Sperm, Bleached, winter, 38 deg., cold test.....	gal.	1.02	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.11	1.16
45 deg., cold test.....	gal.	.97	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.09	1.14
Steric Acid, Single Pressed.....	lb.	.13½	.14	.14	.15	.17	.23
Double Pressed.....	lb.	.14½	.15	.15	.16	.18	.24
OILS (Vegetable)							
Castor No. 1 bbls.....	lb.	.18	.18	.20	.20	.23	.25½
Cocanut, Cochín dom.....	lb.	.15½	.16½	.16½	.15	.17	.19
Copra.....	lb.	.13	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed, yellow.....	gal.	11.95	—	—	—	15.25	15.75
Linseed, Raw, Car lots.....	gal.	.92	—	—	—	1.17	1.24
Olive, U. S. P.....	gal.	1.80	—	—	—	—	—
Palm, Commercial.....	lb.	.11½	—	.13	.13	.13	.15
Pine Oil, White.....	gal.	.66	.60	.60	.60	.60	.61
Soya Bean, China.....	lb.	.11%	.11½	.11½	.13	.13	.14%

JOBBER'S PRICES DURING 1917

The general trend of jobbers' prices since the first of this year has been upward with a few marked exceptions. The individual fluctuations have followed closely in the path of the manufacturers' prices and, as stocks of raw materials were scarce or plentiful, the jobber has in turn regulated his prices to coincide with those of the manufacturer.

A comparison of prices on the more important articles of the jobbers' list shows a majority to be considerably higher than they were at the beginning of the present year, a few have held steady, while one or two have weakened with resultant declines in prices. Alcohol heads the list of increases, having sold at \$2.78 per gallon for 95%, Commercial on January 3, 1917; May 30, 1917 it was \$3.40 a gallon and at the present time the jobbers are charging \$4.75 per gallon.

Opium is now selling at \$31.00 for the gum and \$34.00 for the granular and powdered, more than double the price of January 1st. Morphine has gone from \$8.40 per ounce for the sulphate to \$12.50 at present, owing to the shortage and high cost of opium. Jobbers complain that it is impossible to fill orders even at this price, \$12.50, because they cannot get supplies from the manufacturers. Codeine has had a proportionate increase and now costs the drugist \$12.60 per ounce for the sulphate.

A comparative table of jobbers' prices follows:

	Jan. 3	May 30	Sept. 15
Acetanilid.....lb.	\$.63	\$.55	\$.70
Alcohol, 95%.....gal.	2.78	3.40	4.75
Acetphenetidin.....gal.	2.25	2.00	1.40
Acid, Carbolic.....lb.	.58	.57	.56
Calomel.....lb.	1.60	2.25	2.25
Glycerin.....lb.	.55	.65	.70
Opium, Gum.....lb.	15.00	29.00	31.00
Gran.....lb.	17.00	33.00	34.00
Powd.....lb.	17.00	32.00	34.00
Phenolphthalein.....oz.	2.00	1.50	1.30
Potassium Permanganate.....lb.	3.50	5.00	5.50
Morphine Sulphate.....oz.	8.40	10.50	12.50
Quinine Sulphate.....oz.	.56	.82	.80
Rochelle Salts.....lb.	.35	.45	.45
Saccharin.....oz.	1.60	2.60	4.00
Silver Nitrate.....oz.	.60	.55	.78
Sugar of Milk.....lb.	.35	.43	.43

Quinine in January sold at 56c per ounce for the sulphate, while in June, 1917, the price had gone to 84c. The market has eased off slightly during the past few weeks with more supplies in sight and jobbers now quote 80-81c per ounce in 100 ounce tins.

Potassium permanganate, saccharin and sugar of milk have had sensational increases which have been due mostly to the inability of the American manufacturer to supply the demands, goods no longer coming from Europe.

Calomel, Rochelle Salts, Silver Nitrate and Glycerin have been marked by steady and pronounced increases. The Acetanilid market after holding strong during the first five months of the year, weakened somewhat last May, at which time the jobbers price went as low as 55c a pound. It is now holding strong at 70c with prospects for higher prices.

Phenolphthalein and acetphenetidin have been among those articles which have had pronounced declines since the first of the year. This is due mostly to the fact that American manufacturers have successfully mastered the technic of making these goods cheaply on a commercial scale. Former high prices were the result of the demands of holders of previously imported stocks.

Carbolic Acid has held uniformly around 56-58c per pound during the entire year to date. The demand is fair and is well taken care of by the output.

There are at present in China four laboratories for the manufacture of vaccines, while preparations are under way for the establishment of a fifth one, at Peking. The laboratory at Hong Kong manufactures smallpox, plague, typhoid and other bacterial vaccines. In Shanghai there are two laboratories—one conducted by the municipality, and manufacturing smallpox, typhoid and other vaccines, and the other a small laboratory manufacturing smallpox vaccine only, and conducted by a Japanese firm. The municipal laboratory, aside from manufacturing vaccines, also administers the Pasteur treatment for rabies. A fourth laboratory is located at Nanking, and manufacturers smallpox vaccines. This vaccine is sold in Nanking and vicinity at a price approximating 5 cents, United States currency, per tube.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 8 to Sept. 15—Exports for month of July

Imports

ACIDS— 82,250 pounds oxalic 14,000 pounds oxalic 11,000 pounds carbolic	ISINGLASS— 2,500 pounds
AGAR AGAR— 13,000 pounds	KOLA NUTS— 1,420 pounds
ALBUMEN, EGG— 31,200 pounds 12,800 pounds 100,000 pounds 62,900 pounds	LACTARENE— 224,000 pounds 302,033 pounds
AMMONIAC, SAL— 15,000 pounds	LEAVES— 955 pounds senna
ANILINE SALTS— 291,584 pounds	LIME CITRATE— 990,540 pounds
BALSAM COPAIBA— 320 pounds	LOGWOOD— 733 tons 469 tons
BARKS— 185,687 pounds cinchona	MANNA— 6,240 pounds
BEANS— 13,394 pounds vanilla 1,084 bushels castor 2,961 bushels castor 1,523 bushels castor 400 pounds tonka 420 pounds tonka 6,600 pounds vanilla 7,600 pounds vanilla 2,400 bushels castor 805 bushels castor	MERCURY— 1,050 pounds
BISMUTH— 4,491 pounds	MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— \$2,430 medicine
CAMPHOR— 86,400 pounds natural crude 15,100 pounds refined 9,600 pounds natural crude 75,000 pounds refined and synthetic 200,900 pounds	NUX VOMICA— 21,700 pounds
CASEIN— 133,000 pounds 200,900 pounds 126,300 pounds	OILS— 400,077 pounds sulphur 900,165 pounds palm 45,000 pounds soya bean 74,228 gallons olive 312 gallons olive 107,157 pounds coconut 17,578 pounds fusel 10,987 gallons edible olive 1,500 gallons peanut 5,109 gallons rapeseed 37,138 pounds lemon 7,000 pounds camphor 5,800 pounds castor 1,060 tons coconut 800 gallons codliver 25,000 gallons menhaden 10,250 gallons peanut 1,000 pounds perilla 150,000 pounds soya bean 52,500 pounds soya bean 229,125 pounds soya bean
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS— 1,700 pounds	OPIUM— 815 pounds
COLLODION— \$1.816	PERFUMERY— \$206,965 \$18
COPRA— 368,625 pounds 187,400 pounds	POTASSIUM CARBONATE— 22,400 pounds 2,000 pounds 19,200 pounds 2,400 pounds
DYES AND DYESTUFFS— 33,364 pounds gambier 32,265 pounds gambier 20 tons mangrove 1,722 pounds indigo 666 pounds synthetic indigo 101,356 pounds oxalic 4,800 pounds cochineal 10,000 pounds gambier 1,700 pounds gambier 16,000 pounds gambier 63,400 pounds gambier 45,750 pounds gambier 58,000 pounds indigo 31,000 pounds indigo	POTASSIUM SALTS— 4,480 pounds
DYEWOODS— 299 tons 31 tons	POTASSIUM SULPHATE— 3,600 pounds
ESSENTIAL OILS— 3,100 pounds anised 830 pounds miscellaneous 4,600 pounds petit grain 4,000 pounds petit grain	QUEBRACHO WOOD— 14,429,738 pounds 10,959 tons
FLOWERS— 5,620 pounds chamomile 1,680 pounds pyrethrum 1,800 pounds horehound	QUEBRACHO EXTRACT— 118,580 pounds 117,440 pounds
GALL NUTS— 43,000 pounds	QUININE— 3,600 ounces sulphate
GELATIN— 14,500 pounds	SAFROL— 10,000 pounds
GUMS— 4,100 pounds guayule 48,485 pounds chicle 109,490 pounds arabic 575 pounds tragacanth	ROOTS— 3,256 pounds licorice 6,720 pounds ginger 5,300 pounds licorice 18,750 pounds licorice 179,000 pounds licorice 810 pounds ipecac
GLYCERIN, CRUDE— 15,767 pounds 1,591 pounds 64,900 pounds	SEEDS— 403 bushels flaxseed 32,725 pounds mustard 5,670 pounds cardamom 11,530 pounds cardamom 118,850 pounds coriander 126,250 pounds rape 17,000 pounds anise 16,750 pounds anise
IODINE— 13,875 pounds 1,500 pounds	SODIUM SALTS— \$795 miscellaneous

SOAP, CASTILE—
\$11.171
\$426

SPICES—

40,662 pounds cassia
120,000 pounds cassia
7,200 pounds cassia

3,500 pounds cassia
5,925 pounds chillies
50,000 pounds cinnamon
5,000 pounds cinnamon
2,600 pounds mace
14,500 pounds mace
39,500 pounds nutmegs
14,875 pounds nutmegs
2,025 pounds nutmegs

SPONGES—

\$66

\$3,031

SUMAC—

1,468,943 pounds

TALC—

320,414 pounds ground

389,228 pounds ground

TARTAR, CRUDE—

95,705 pounds

40,850 pounds

WINE LEES—

127,334 pounds

183,912 pounds

WAX—

217,280 pounds paraffin

5,600 pounds mineral

578,986 pounds vegetable

11,001 pounds bees

3,937 pounds bees

19,884 pounds bees

4,900 pounds bees

60,000 pounds vegetable

45,000 pounds vegetable

33,000 pounds vegetable

ZINC OXIDE—

4,000 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC— 624 pounds, Spain 3,350 pounds, Portugal 573 pounds, Italy 1,214,847 pounds, France	ACID, NITRIC— 25 pounds Costa Rica 58 pounds, Dutch West Indies 209 pounds, Cuba
ACID, PICRIC— 494 pounds, Russia in Europe 2,716,765 pounds, France	ACID, SULPHURIC— 3,926 pounds, Dutch Guiana 80,255 pounds, Peru 124,055 pounds, Venezuela 860 pounds, Dutch East Indies 50 pounds, Costa Rica 249 pounds, Jamaica 10,658 pounds, Mexico 221 pounds, Panama 50 pounds, Honduras 2,800 pounds, Guatemala
ALCOHOL— 504 gallons, Australia 4,755 gallons, British West Africa 38 gallons, Belgium 125,056 gallons, France 79,276 gallons, Italy 25 gallons, Russia in Europe	ALCOHOL, WOOD— 133 gallons, Argentina 20 gallons, Hayti 15,428 gallons, England
ANILINE DYES— \$4,926, Portugal \$26,435, Italy \$56,165, France \$1,018, Denmark	BARK EXTRACTS— \$301, Chile \$500, Peru \$670, Uruguay \$137, China \$2,575, Australia
BENZOL— 37,736 pounds, Argentina 155 pounds, Cuba 2,927,410 pounds, France	CALCIUM CARBIDE— 4,400 pounds, British East Africa 7,262 pounds, Dutch East Indies 11,690 pounds, Venezuela 74,580 pounds, Peru 1,505 pounds, Ecuador 4,000 pounds, Colombia

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\$10,680, Peru
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\$3,375, Ecuador
\$16,805, Chile
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\$1,565, Brazil
\$23, Dutch East Indies
\$46, New Zealand
\$105, Philippine Islands**FLAVORING EXTRACTS—**
\$1,453, Peru
\$34, British West Africa
\$9, Belgium
\$744, New Zealand
\$80, Australia
\$139, Hongkong
\$1,058, British India
\$339, China
\$1,538, Venezuela
\$393, Guatemala\$114, Costa Rica
\$102, Bermuda
\$32,664, England
\$120, Spain
\$77, France
\$35, Denmark**FLAXSEED—**
7 bushels, British Guiana
4 bushels, Colombia**FORMALDEHYDE—**
\$25,076, France
\$290, Spain
\$6,720, England**GINSENG ROOT—**
156 pounds, Uruguay**GLUCOSE—**
700 pounds, Costa Rica
4,324,425 pounds, England
387,555 pounds, Switzerland
10,170 pounds, Portugal
1,424,612 pounds, France
179,910 pounds, Denmark**GLYCERIN—**
26,686 pounds, England
4,325 pounds, Portugal
18,503 pounds, Norway
39,490 pounds, Italy**LIME ACETATE—**
44,976 pounds, Spain
463,054 pounds, Netherlands**LIME CHLORIDE—**
4,550 pounds, Costa Rica
317 pounds, Bermuda
2,405 pounds, Sweden**LOGWOOD EXTRACT—**
\$638, Spain
\$325, Portugal
\$1,279, Italy
\$124,617, France
\$39, Denmark**PARAFFIN, CRUDE—**
55,468 pounds, Portugal
6,472 pounds, Norway
149,942 pounds, Italy
114,655 pounds, France**PARAFFIN, REFINED—**
38,218 pounds, Denmark
2,795,808, pounds, England
3,538 pounds, Spain312,308 pounds, Portugal
73,070 pounds, Norway
1,031,960 pounds, Italy
1,369,662 pounds, France**PARAFFIN WAX—**
1,605 pounds, British South Africa
124 pounds, British West Africa
35,528 pounds, Philippine Islands
261,175 pounds, New Zealand
446,415 pounds, Australia
45,915 pounds, Dutch East Indies
8,543 pounds, Straits Settlements
118,231 pounds, Japan
21,051 pounds, China
310,231 pounds, Venezuela
176,000 pounds, Uruguay
532,167 pounds, Peru
6,366 pounds, Dutch Guiana
224 pounds, British Guiana
34,040 pounds, Ecuador
86,178 pounds, Colombia
548,423 pounds, Chile
67,604 pounds, Brazil
278,825 pounds, Argentina**PEPPERMINT OIL—**
153 pounds, British South Africa
150 pounds, Australia
300 pounds, Argentina
1,936 pounds, England
2,637 pounds, France**PERFUMERY—**
\$99, Denmark
\$54, Costa Rica
\$735, British Honduras
\$72, Bermuda
\$4,557, England
\$142, Sweden
\$2,664, Spain
\$148, Portugal
\$270, Norway
\$54, Iceland
\$4,270, Gibraltar
\$2,448, France**PETROLEUM JELLY—**
\$1,161, British South Africa
\$454, Philippine Islands
\$6,318, Australia
\$2,760, Japan
\$5,614, Dutch East Indies
\$852, Hongkong
\$137, British East Indies
\$996, Straits Settlements

**R SELLS CHEAPER
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**Imports Fail to Protect American Manufacturers
Against Competition Made Possible by Low
Prices in Japan—Costs Here Increasing.**

The saltpeter situation in the United States is peculiar, and the condition is such as to cause American producers no little concern. The demand for this material has been increasing for several months, but instead of prices advancing, they have steadily declined. The export business to South America has been heavy and consumers there have been offering higher prices than can be obtained in the United States, but the chief difficulty in this connection has been the lack of steamer bottoms.

American producers managed up to about a month ago to keep prices at a reasonably satisfactory level, but now they are forced to meet foreign competition and a sharp decline has just occurred. It is stated by those who are in a position to talk on the subject that in spite of the fact that the import duty on this article is about \$9 a ton, importers are able to bring large quantities into this country and sell at a good margin of profit.

In many cases the foreign material is re-refined in American plants and goes back into export and often to the country from whence it came, but of late the Japanese material has found a good market in America and South America, and producers of the American stocks have been forced to lower their prices. One of the largest saltpeter manufacturers in the country, the president of the company, said to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"The high cost of labor, coupled with the increase in the cost of all materials that enter into the manufacture of saltpeter has caused us to advance our price to the consumer. The advance that occurred about six months ago was only slight, although it allowed us a fair profit on our investment, and our trade took the increase as a matter of course and no complaint was heard. This was the only material advance that was put on this product, and the price held in the neighborhood of 30c@31c a pound until about two weeks ago when we were forced to lower our price 2c on the pound. Of course the foreign material has been coming into America for some time, but we were able to sustain prices irrespective of these imports because it had not then found favor with American consumers, as the state in which it was received here was not suitable for consumer requirements here.

"Importers, however, soon found that the material could be re-refined in American plants and after that process, the product was as good or better than that produced in America. It was also found that even after the cost of re-refining the foreign goods could be placed in the open market here at lower prices than we were asking for our goods. Naturally every man wants to get the best and most he can for his money, and when consumers found that the Japanese saltpeter, after being re-refined here, tested to the standard of their requirements, we began to notice a falling off in our business, and immediately started an investigation which resulted in finding that importers were offering the stock at 2c a pound less than we were asking, namely 28c a pound. This forced us to offer our goods in the open market at the same figure. This is the present price, and it looks as though it would remain as long as the supply of the foreign stocks continues sufficient to take care of the present good demand."

"Of course, while we are not operating at a loss, at the same time our profit is not large at 28c a pound, when the high cost of everything and increased freight rates in moving stocks are considered. The demand is increasing and business is brisk, but price are comparatively low on account of the Japanese stocks in the American market."

SOAPS TO BE ADVANCED

Soaps will be advanced 20 per cent over present prices at an early date, according to predictions made in manufacturing circles in this city last week. It was also stated that the industry faces a serious problem over the shortage of fats and the increasing high costs of crude materials.

The latter, it was pointed out, cost the soap manufacturers fully 100 per cent more than at the outbreak of the European conflict in 1914. For instance, crude glycerin was selling at 12 or 13 cents a pound and today it costs 45 cents. Dynamite glycerin which now sells at 70 cents a pound, then cost 20 cents; caustic soda has advanced 50 per cent; coconut oil has advanced 90 per cent; labor 58 per cent; coal 100 per cent, and essential oils, utilized for perfumery purposes, 65 per cent. Prior to the war soap manufacturers figured the net cost of fats at 4½ cents a pound. The average figure today is 11½ cents a pound.

The price of soaps generally has already been advanced 60 per cent since the war began three years ago.

ADVANCE IN WOOD ALCOHOL

Manufacturers of wood alcohol announced an advance of 10 cents per gallon, last week. The new quotations are as follows: For 95 per cent \$1.10@1.15 per gallon and 97 per cent \$1.15@1.17 per gallon. The price of methylacetone has been raised to a basis of \$1.50 and \$1.52 per gallon, while Columbian methanol has been advanced to \$1.55 per gallon. Despite the various reports as to price changes in alcohol the above are the only actual changes which have taken place.

Reports are current of advances in sugar cane and grain alcohol, but there has been no change from the quoted schedule on any of the grades so far as the drug trade is concerned. From some quarters the report is current that molasses alcohol has advanced to a basis of \$4.40 per gallon. As regards denatured alcohol there is also a well defined idea that prices will drop materially in the near future, for the reason that plants formerly used for manufacturing U. S. P. spirits are now being utilized for turning out denatured alcohol.

NEW PRICES FOR ZINC OXIDE

The New Jersey Zinc Company announces new prices on Florence brands, French process, zinc oxide for shipment on contract during the fourth quarter of 1917, as follows:

	Carloads	Less Carloads
White Seal	15c	15½c
Green Seal	14½c	14½c
Red Seal	14c	14½c

These prices are effective Oct. 1, and are subject to change without notice, and prices are based on shipment in barrels, f. o. b. shipping point with actual freight (not exceeding 30c per 100 lbs.) allowed on carload orders. A statement of consumers requirements is requested at once in order that allotments may be made.

PROHIBITS OLIVE OIL EXPORTS

The American vice consul at Barcelona, Spain, cables to the Department of Commerce as follows:

"Spanish Government by Royal order published September 7 prohibits exportation of all classes of olive oil excepting that already billed at point of origin for railway transportation and that invoiced for maritime shipment, both exceptions conforming to export requirements of Royal order reported in this consulate's cablegram of August 13."

"Earlier embargo regulations for olive oil permitted the exportation of fine oils subject to certain conditions and fulfilling named standards of quality. The cablegram of Aug. 13 referred to above gave notice of the imposition of an export duty of 40 pesetas per 100 kilos on fine olive oil."

NEW CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE

Charles Butters of Oakland, Cal., a wealthy chemist has formed a syndicate to manufacture ingredients for explosives and the company has purchased the plant of the Peyton Chemical Company at Martinez, Contra Costa county, California. The plant was controlled, it is said, by the General Chemical Company.

Butters has extensive laboratories and filtration plants for the production of aluminum dust at his home on Chabot road. The dust forms one of the principal ingredients in the manufacture of high explosives. Butters has been shipping large quantities of the dust to Russia, via Canadian and other northern ports, and recently obtained large Government war orders.

